Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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VOLUME 3. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869. NUMBER 5.

LADIES

Of sedentary habits who require a gentle purgative will find Roback's Blood Pills just the medicine they want. They are perfectly safe, and can be taken at all times. They contain no mercury or mineral poison, but are purely vegetable.

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Jaundice and all affections of the Liver are soon removed by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters and Blood Pills, they are composed of vegetable medicinal extracts with especial reference to their direct action on the liver and digestive apparatus

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Arises from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, and a bilious derangement of the liver, and can be permanently cured by the use of Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.—Full directions accompany each bottle and box.

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Thousands of the worst sufferers from this terrible gnawing disease have been cured by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters, as the testimonials now in our hands fully prove.

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Should use Roback's Stomach Bitters to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute diseases; it will be found far superior as a stimulating tonic to any of the wine and bark preparations of the present day.

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There is no medicine in use so efficacious as Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills for the permanent cure of Blind or Bleeding Piles: they strike at the root of disease, thereby removing the cause.

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BITTERS,

Extracted entirely from HERBS and ROOTS

Highly beneficial in

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General Debility,

AND LOSS OF APPETITE;

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SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Expon. and Al. Vend Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 1st day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of John Smay of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Croyle township, Cambria county, adjoining land of Ephraim Crum, Anthony Miller and others, containing 80 acres, more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house and log barn, now in the occupancy of John Smay.—Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Thos. Clark, for use of Isabella Clark et.al.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Lydia Bendon, (widow.) Nathaniel Bendon, Nathaniel Bendon, John Myers and Elizabeth his wife, and Lydia Bendon, vendee of Peter Camdbell and Jane his wife, late Jane Bendon, and Augustine Luther and Mary his wife, late Mary Bendon of, in and to two lots of ground situated in Carrolltown borough, Cambria county, fronting on the Ebensburg road and extending back to land of Christopher Karle, adjoining lot of Mrs. Barbara Shers on the south and an alley on the north, having thereon erected a two story plank house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of John Blum. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of William Bendon and James Bendon.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Fibridge Stiles of, in and to a lot of ground situated in the west ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria counth, frontig 66 feet on High street and extending back 132 feet to lot of Wm. S. Lloyd, adjoining lot of Hebert Evans on the east and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a two story frame house, with a one story plank kitchen attached, now in the occupancy of Elbridge Stiles; and a one story frame house now in the occupancy of Mrs. E. Lloyd and Miss —— Shinafelt.—Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of George J. Rodgers, executor of John Rodgers, dec'd.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James C. McDermit of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Summitville borough of Cambria county, fronting sixty feet on the Old Portage Rail Road and extending back two hundred feet to an alley, adjoinig lot of estate of Francis Gillespie dec'd, on the south, having thereon erected a two story frame house and plank staple, now in the occupancy of Mary Ellen Watt. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of William McConwell.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of George W. Pringle of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county adjoining lands of George Rohrebaugh, Michael Lutz, and others, containing 25 acres, more or less, havin thereon erected a two story frame house, frame stable and out-buildings, now in the occupancy of the said George W. Pringle. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Mrs. Sarah Myers, adm'x, and Joseph Croyle, adm'r of Joseph W. Myers, dec'd. JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1869.3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend Expon., Al. Vend. Expon. and Al. Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Foster House in Johnstown, on Saturday, the 27th day of February, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Chas. McBride of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Prospect borough, Cambria county, fronting 50 feet on Quarry street and extending back 100 feet, adjoining lot of William Lynn on the west and lot of Charles McGinley on the east, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of Charles McBride.—Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Brown.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of David Faloon and L. Furlong of, in and to a lot of ground situated at Conemaugh Station, Taylor township, Cambria county, bounded on the south by Potts street, on the north-west by —— street, and on the north-east by an alley, (said lot being triangular in shape,) having thereon erected a two story plank tavern stand, now in occupancy of David Faloon. Taken in execution and to be sold at suit of M. Doke et.al.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Robert Barklay of, in and to two lots of ground situated in 6th ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, known and marked as Lots Nos. 3 and 4 on the plan of hers of John Dibert, sr., dec'd; Lot No. 3 fronting three rods on the north east side of Napoleon street and extending back the same width 150 feet to an alley, having an alley on the north west side and adjoining Lot No. 4 on the south east; Lot No 4 fronting three rods on the north east side of Napoleon street and extending back 150 feet to an alley, having an alley on the south-east side and adjoining Lot No. 3 on the north west side; unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Thomas.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1869.3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 1st day of March next, to wit:

The first and final account of John Sharbaugh, Ex'r of Hugh F. Storm, late of Allegheny township, deceased.

The account of Joseph Daily, Adm'r of Jos. Bradley, late of Millville borough, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Shaffer, Adm'r of John Pergrin, late of Jackson twp., deceased.

The first and partial account of David Sutton, guardian of Mary A. Sutton, minor child of William Sutton, deceased.

The second account of James Clevinger guardian of Elizabeth, Margaret and Mary Ellen Allbaugh.

The first and partial account of Sarah Leidy, Adm'x of David Leidy, late of Jackson twp., deceased.

The account of Joseph Croyle, Adm'r DE BONIS NON CUM TESTAMENTO ANNEXO of Thomas Croyle, deceased.

The first and partial account of James King, Adm'r of Andrew Miller, late of Johnstown, deceased.

The partial account of James Brown, Ex'r of Charles Kennedy, late of Munster twp., dec'd.

The second and final account of Francis J. Christy, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John C. McGuire, deceased, pursuant to proceedings in partition.

The first and final account of J. S. Strayer, Adm'r of Geo. H. Brown, late of Conemaugh twp., deceased.

The first and final account of P. H. Shields, Ex'r of Eleanor Dodson, late of Allegheny tp., deceased.

The first and final account of George M. Reade and Edward Roberts, Adm'rs of Edward W. Davis, late of Ebensburg, deceased.

The final account of D. A. Luther, Ex'r of Jacob Luther, late of Carroll twp., deceased.

JAMES GRIFFIN, Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 1, 1869.4t.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

From the "Personal Recollections" of Robert Buchanan, Esq., a veteran iron master, who writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we take the subjoined interesting extracts:

In my early experience with iron, pig metal was converted into a maleable form by the forge and trip-hammer, and *hammered iron* was almost the only kind used. Occasionally small lots of Swedish and English rolled iron were offered, but met dull sales in the Western markets. The Swedish made pretty good wagon tire, but the English was brittle and inferior.

Our markets were supplied principally from the Juniata region, and the names of Shoenberger, Gloninger, Lyon, Shorb and others—pioneers in the business—stamped upon a bar of iron, was a sure guarantee of its excellent quality. So strong was the prejudice in favor of Juniata hammered iron, that for many years after good rolled iron was made the country people would not buy it if they could get hammered, and still kept inquiring for their old favorite brands.

The price of bar iron at Pittsburg, 1811 to 1816, ranged from 10 to 14 cts. a pound, and 25 cents extra for plow mold plates.

It was brought from Juniata in wagons at a cost of three to four cents.—Some forges were built in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, but the quality of the iron was not equal to the Juniata. Two forges were put up on Paint creek, near Chillicothe in 1813, and made very good iron.

The first rolling mill erected in Pittsburg was in 1812, by C. Cowan—not to make bar iron, but to supply his nail factory with nail rods. Some small round and square bars were also made, but no heavy rod. It was a small mill. In 1814 another rolling mill was built, larger than the first, to which also was attached a nail factory. The cut nail is an American invention. When these nails were first introduced into Western Pennsylvania they were considered a curiosity, and although offered much cheaper than wrought nails but few persons would buy them. It was not many years, however, before they came into general use.

They were at first cut by small, portable machines, and headed by hand, with two blows of the hammer. One of our pioneer merchants—now in his 78th year—conducted this business in Cincinnati in 1814.

The price of nails at this place and Pittsburg about that period was 4d, 25c, 6d, 20c; 8d, and 10d, 18c, a pound; wrought nails 40 to 50c.

Nail factories at Pittsburg were profitable. Mr. Cowan, the first to conduct one on a large scale, retired with a handsome fortune; and so did his successor, Captain B——. The Captain had quit a seafaring life, and came out to Pittsburg with some capital, which he invested in a rolling mill and nail factory. He was a man of great industry, and of the strictest integrity. Once, during a financial crisis, he got into trouble, and had to suspend payment. This was a dreadful blow to his high sense of honor and punctuality, but he met it manfully.

He called on his principal creditor, the bank, and asked for an extension. What security Captain B. do you propose to give us? inquired the directors. There, gentlemen, said the Captain, holding out his great rough hands (for he was a genuine worker), there is my security.—There was a hearty laugh, but the security was accepted, and in a few months every dollar was paid up, and the Captain was himself again. In after years this kind of security was favorably considered by the banks, and the honest and industrious mechanic or manufacturer seldom wanted for assistance.

As nail factories and rolling mills increased in Pittsburg, the prices of nails and bar iron declined. I find upon reference to my books, that nails were sold at 14⅜ a 17c, and 25c, for the keg, in 1817, and bar iron 11c. In 1818 bar iron sold in Cincinnati, at 12½c a pound. In 1825, 6c for hammered, and 5½c for rolled iron, were the current prices. During 1857 and 1859 nails were sold as low as 3a4c, and iron 2½c, but these were ruinous prices for the manufacturer.

In recalling to memory the iron business in its various forms, as it came within my on knowledge, since 1811—west of the mountains—it has been profitable to those who conducted it with prudence.—Many persons failed from bad management, or unfavorable locations, but the majority made money. Some very large fortunes have been made by it. I am no advocate for high tariffs, but in this business moderate protection has produced such a home competition as to reduce the prices of iron and nails to about one-third their former rates, to the consumer. England is the largest iron producing country in the world, making about three and a half million tons annually. Our own country is the next, making over a million tons, and, with our vast mines of coal and iron ore, there is no reason why we should not double this product in a few years, and finally get ahead of England.

It appears that the principal resources of our wealth and prosperity lie under the earth, as well as on its surface, and he is a benefactor to his race who contrives the best means for their development, either in mining or in agriculture. A recent discovery, in Pittsburg, of converting the ore into malleable iron, without the intervention of puddling, gives promise of perfect success at a saving of ten dollars a ton.—I saw an attempt at this in 1819, but it was then a failure.

Saved by a Compass and a Firefly

In Mr. Parton's very interesting account of the "Invention of the Compass," in *Our Young Folks* for February, is the following curious story told him by a Lake Champlain boatman:

"He said he had been a prisoner for eleven months in Andersonville during the late war, and when he heard that General Sherman was at Atlanta, about two hundred and forty miles distant, he and his comrade determined to try and escape, and make their way thither. One of them had an old-fashioned watch with a compass in the back of it; and by this they expected to direct their course, which was nearly northwest. But, as they expected to travel only by night, they resolved not to start until they could get a box of matches, so as to be able to strike a light now and then, to look at their compass. They delayed their departure for six weeks to get a box of matches, for the purchase of which they gave one of their negro friends their last five dollar bill. He could not buy a box of matches for five dollars, nor any other number of dollars, and so at last they made up their minds to start without them.

"Assisted by their black friend, they got away one afternoon, and lay hidden until late in the evening, when they started at a great pace through the woods, and came about midnight to a road which seemed to go, as nearly as they could guess, exactly northwest. *Seemed*, I say; but it might not, and, if it did not, it would lead them to capture and death.—The night was not very dark, but the stars were hidden by clouds; else the friendly North Star would have guided them upon their way. Anxious as they were to get on, they stood for several minutes comparing recollections, and debating the great question upon which their lives depended. But, the more they talked it over, the more uncertain they became; and now they regretted their impatience in coming away without matches.

"There were a great number of fireflies flying about. A lucky thought occurred to one of them,—the boatman who told us the story. He caught a firefly, and, taking it between his thumb and finger, held it over his compass. Imagine their joy to find that the insect gave them plenty of light for their purpose; and imagine their still greater joy to discover that the road led straight to the Union army.—Eight nights of travel brought them safely to it."

Admirable invention! I often wonder that a thing so valuable can be so small, simple, and cheap. It is nothing but a needle, a pivot, and a card, which you can buy for half a dollar, and carry in your pocket, or dangle at the end of a watch chain. Yet, small and trifling as it is, a ship's company that should find themselves in the middle of the ocean without a compass would consider it a great favor to be allowed to buy one for many thousand dollars.

HOW A WESTERN CITY GROWS.—One of the most noted examples of rapid growth in recent times is furnished in the case of the infant city of Cheyenne, Wyoming territory. On the 4th July, 1867, it consisted of a single house. Now it boasts a population of 7,000. It has six boot and shoe stores, three clothing stores, five drug stores, eight dry goods stores, five wholesale groceries, three hardware and cutlery stores, three restaurants and game stores, four stationery and Yankee notion firms, six wholesale liquor dealers and four tobacco and cigar stores, besides twelve other firms engaged in various branches of business. There are four hotels, eight lawyers, and seven physicians in the place. Four papers, three daily and one weekly, are published in Cheyenne. The Union Pacific railroad passes through it, and four lines of telegraph radiate from it. It contains one very fine church (Catholic) and three or four other denominations are about to erect houses of worship. Formerly, when the Union Pacific railroad had its terminus there, the town was overrun with disreputable women to the number of five hundred or more, but a large portion of them have followed the road on to its next terminus. The youthful city supports a large number of gambling hells, several dance-houses, a museum and a theatre, all in full blast. The Union Pacific company are building machine shops there, which, when completed, will employ some five thousand hands. The ranchmen, miners, farmers and stockmen of Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Dacota and Oregon, buy the bulk of their goods at Cheyenne. Twenty-one firms there last year reported business of over $20,000 a month. The wages of masons, carpenters, and common workmen, &c., are from $4 to $10 per day, and improved property sells for $400 a foot. Such are the magical effects of railroad enterprise, on a grand scale, in the west.

FRIENDSHIP has the skill and observation of the best physician, the diligence and vigilance of the best nurse, and the tenderness, patience and love of the best mother.

LITERAL ANSWERS.

A lecturer in Portland, Maine, or somewhere else, was explaining to a little girl how a lobster casts his shell when he had outgrown it. Said he:

"What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You cast them aside, do you not?"

"Oh, no," replied the little one, "we let out the tucks."

Again, a teacher was explaining to a little girl the meaning of the word cuticle. "What is that all over my face and hands?" said he.

"It's freckles, sir," answered the naïve cherub.

An answer of a similar character is often the result of a hard word.

"William," said a mother to her son, who had already eaten a very considerable amount of dinner, "I don't know whether you can eat this pudding with impunity."

"Well, may be not," said William, "I think I would rather have a spoon."

A lady noticed a boy sprinkling salt on the sidewalk to take off the ice, and remarked to a friend, pointing to the salt:

"Now that's true benevolence."

"No it ain't" said the boy, somewhat indignant, "it's salt."

So when a lady asked her servant girl if the hired man had cleared off the snow with alacrity, she replied:

"No, ma'am, he used a shovel."

The same literal turn of mind which I have been illustrating is somewhat used intentionally and perhaps a little maliciously, and thus becomes the property of wits, instead of blunderers. Thus we hear of a very polite and impressive gentleman who said to a youth in the street:

"Boy, may I inquire where Robinson's drug store is?"

"Certainly, sir," said the boy, very respectfully.

"Well, sir," said the gentleman, after waiting awhile, "where is it?"

"I have not the least idea, your honor," said the urchin.

There was another boy who was accosted by an ascetic middle aged lady with:

"Boy, I want to go to Dover street."

"Well, ma'am," said the boy, "why don't you go there then?"

One day on Lake George a party of gentlemen trolling among the beautiful islands of the lake with rather bad luck espied a little fellow with a red shirt and old straw hat, dangling a line over the side of the boat.

"Hallo, boy," said one of them, "what are you doing?"

"Fishing," came the answer.

"Well, of course," said the gentleman, "but what do you catch?"

"Fish, you fool, what do you spose?"

"Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" inquired a teacher of an infant class.

"I have," exclaimed one.

"Where?" asked the teacher.

"On the elephant," said the boy laughing.

Sometimes this sort of wit degenerates or rises, as the case may be, into punning, as when Flora pointed pensively to the heavy masses of clouds in the sky, saying:

"I wonder where those clouds are going;" and her brother replied:

"I think they are going to thunder."

Also as the following dialogue:

"Hello, there! how do you sell your wood?"

"By the cord."

"How long has it been cut?"

"Four feet."

"I mean how long has it been since you cut it?"

"No longer than it is now."

And also, as when Patrick O'Flynn was seen with his collar and bosom sadly begrimmed and was indignantly asked by his officer:

"Patrick O'Flynn, how long do you wear a shirt?"

"Twenty-eight inches, sir."

This reminds me of an incident which is said to have occurred recently in Chatham street, New York, where a countryman was clamorously besieged by a shopkeeper.

"Have you any fine shirts?" said the countryman.

"A splendid assortment, sir. Step in, sir. Every price and every style. The cheapest in the market, sir."

"Are they clean?"

"To be sure, sir."

"Then," said the countryman, with great gravity, "you had better put one on for you need it."

Wit is said to excite an agreeable surprise. I fear the surprise here was not agreeable to one of the parties; but it was wit nevertheless.

WE were sitting in our sanctum, not knowing what to write, when the door was opened softly, and a man dressed all in white stood before us on the threshold, with a face all sad and white, and he said, this strange, sad man did say: "Answer my question aright." Speechless we sat and wondered what this tall old man would ask, when, without a warning, we got our dreaded task. "Why is a squirrel that climbeth atop o' the hickory tree, like the insect that bothereth man, commonly called a flea?" He gave the answer quickly, for we could not answer him: "Because, when pursued, it jumpeth right quickly from limb to limb."

A ROMANCE OF THE JAIL.

A number of years ago there resided in one of the upper counties of Indiana, a respectable and wealthy family by the name of Nolding, consisting of a father, two sons and a daughter, the youngest of whom was Fredrick Nolding, a mere lad of about sixteen years of age, and the hero of this round unvarnished tale. So far as mere observation went, the family dwelt in unity and harmony together until, at least, the death of the father. Hardly, however, had this event occurred, and long before the grass had grown green upon the sod that covered his remains, the fell spirit of avarice took possession of older relatives of the lad, to whom a considerable portion of his father's wealth had fallen, and they at once began to look about them as to the surest method of possessing themselves of his inheritance. Too cowardly to deprive him of his young life, they finally hit upon a plot to deprive him of that which was dearer to him—his honor and his liberty. A willing tool and an active abettor in their scheme was found in the person of a neighboring farmer's daughter, whom the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" had rendered fit for any deed that would enable her to clothe herself in finer apparel and win the envious glances of her humble companions. In due time their well-laid scheme culminated, and the community in which they lived were one day startled by the report that young Frederick Nolding had been guilty of an atrocious crime—a crime that none good or pure can ever hear mentioned without a shudder—and that another woman had been added to the long list of the ruined.

Many there were who openly doubted the guilt of the boy, but circumstantial evidence, and the testimony of his supposed victim, silenced the doubters, and Fredrick Nolding, with not a friend in the world, and persecuted by those who should have defended and protected him, was sentenced to the Jeffersonville Penitentiary for the term of thirteen years. Here, immured in gloomy prison walls, his boyish dreams of a useful and honorable manhood were all turned into mocking fancies, and his boyish heart weighed down with a shame and sorrow that many a stouter one would have quailed before.

For nine long and seemingly interminable years he ate of the coarse food, slept in the narrow and carefully locked cell and performed the menial duties of a convict; but at the expiration of the ninth year the kind-hearted warden, having detected much to interest and admire in him, procured, through the instrumentality of the sheriff and citizens of his county, a long hoped for pardon, and on April 3d, 1867, the prison doors were thrown open to his soul, so much "more sinned against than sinning," and the three-blessed boon of liberty again vouchsafed him.

But nine years of wrong had changed the shrinking, weeping boy into the full-grown, resolute man, and it will be peculiarly gratifying to every lover of justice to learn that he has since exposed the diabolical plot in all its hideousness, and has been the means of securing a just punishment of those who so cruelly wronged him.

NOT NECESSARY.—A good anecdote is told of a lady residing in Lancaster, Ohio, which will do to repeat. The lady delighted in the healthful and exhilerating exercise of horseback riding, and on one occasion her husband purchased and presented her a magnificent riding horse, just such a steed as suited the lady's fancy to a T. A saddle was of course next demanded, and in a day or two the lady called at a saddler's shop for the purchase of the article. After looking at the different styles, and inquiring the various prices, she at length gave an order to the gentlemanly proprietor for a large saddle, which was to be ready on a certain day. After giving the order the lady remained in the shop a few minutes, in a kind of undecided state of mind, as if there was something else she wished and had forgotten. The proprietor at length inquired if there was anything else she wanted. "Oh, no," said the lady, "there's nothing else I want, but ain't you going to measure me?" The proprietor, with a broad grin, informed her that no measure was necessary in the case, and the lady departed.

A HARTFORD LOVE AFFAIR.—A lady and gentleman are now living in Hartford, Conn., who were engaged to be married more than thirty years ago, and who are still anxiously waiting the day when they shall be made one. In 1840 they had been engaged for some time, but did not marry because each had a mother dependent upon them for support. The two mothers refused to live together, and their children would not leave them, but decided to postpone their marriage until one or the other should die. Both mothers are still living, and the gentleman continues to visit the lady, their filial duty still keeping them apart. The man has had the consumption for several years, and doubtless ere either of the now very aged mothers shall take their departure, he will have gone to his last resting-place. Every day a trembling old Romeo leaning heavily on his cane, with feeble steps, wends his way to the house of Juliet, a withered maiden lady, whose hair is silvered with age and trouble. Truly they deserve happiness if any couple ever did.

The Fat Contributor Says his Say about Lazy Men.

The lazy man is nearly always good-natured. He never flies into a passion. He might *crawl* into one, if that were possible, but the idea of his flying into anything is preposterous.

Whoever heard of a lazy man breaking into a bank, where a crowbar had to be used, or drilling into a safe? Nobody. Though he might covet his neighbor's goods therein contained, his horror of handling crowbars and drills would always deter him from actually committing burglary. He never runs away with his neighbor's wife, simply on account of the horror he has of running. If he is ever known to run it is—running to seed.

He rarely lies about his neighbors, for it would be too much exertion, but he can lay about a bar room all day.

He is of inestimable service to a billiard saloon, keeping the chairs and watching the game, for few would dare to play were there no spectators. The fact that he does this without pay, day in and day out, shows the unselfishness of his nature. What an industrious man, who considers his time worth something, would want pay for a lazy man generally does for nothing, showing a freedom from mercenary motives that should go far to his credit.

The lazy man never gets up revolutions, insurrections, or other popular excitements, and don't make a nuisance of himself by tramping around the country making incendiary speeches to promote public discontent.

In his own neighborhood he is never a busy-body in other people's affairs, for the very idea of being a *busy*-body at anything would drive him out of his head.—By the way, if he ever got out of his head you would have to drive him out, for he wouldn't have the energy to go out of his own accord.

No lazy man ever ran mad. If he went crazy it was because he couldn't go anywhere else without walking.

Lazy men don't disturb the quiet peaceful neighbors by putting up factories, furnaces, and such abominations.

Finally, lazy men don't get up base-ball clubs, which, if nothing else could be said in their favor, ought, in these days of excessive base-bawling, entitle them to public gratitude.

WHEREFORE, says an exchange, so many bald men and so few bald women? Why is it that the skulls of young men in their twenties shine like billiard balls? Why this spectacle of bald headed barbers, rubbing the dry tops of bald headed men, recommending invigorators, warranted to produce bushy locks in less than a fortnight, while bald headed spectators and middle aged men with wigs, look on with derisive smiles; though all the while their wives and daughters throng our streets with crowns of beauty; and charming actresses toss their blonde tresses in luxurous profusion on the stages of our theatres. Our male population will no doubt take a serene satisfaction in saying that it is because men have more to worry them than women; and have the trouble not only to contrive how to support themselves, but also how to support their wives and daughters. Probably, however, that is not the reason. Women of course have finer and longer hair than men, but men destroy their hair by making ovens of their heads under their hats, and thus heat their craniums until the hair dies out for want of air. Men should take off their hats oftener or ventilate them better.

SHRINKING DELICACY.—In a certain pleasant town in the county of Surrey, England, there is—or there was years ago—a cricket ground nearly surrounded by houses. One fine morning just after the great Dingy Dell match had been played, the secretary of the club received a letter from a lady of "a certain age," the proprietor of one of those adjacent houses, declaring that her delicacy had repeatedly been affronted by the sight of gentlemen in "every stage of nudity," putting on their cricket flannels in the dressing tent just before her windows.—Would the secretary, therefore, she entreated, make arrangements for ridding her of this disgusting spectacle?

The secretary of that club was the pink of politeness. He wrote a deprecating and apologetic note to Miss Fiefye, and at the next match the dressing-tent was placed at the opposite corner of the cricket ground, at least three hundred yards from the lady's windows. Imagine the secretary's astonishment at receiving next morning a second letter, thanking him for his "obviously kind intentions," but regretting that they were of no avail, as she "could see the gentlemen's legs, with a telescope, just as plainly as before."

LONG AND SHORT DAYS.—The further any county lies north the longer are its days in summer and the shorter in winter. At Berlin and London, the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Stockholm it has eighteen and a half hours; at Hamburg, seventeen hours, and the shortest five hours; at Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two hours and a half; at Wanherhus, in Norway, the day last from the 21st of May to the 22nd of July; and at Spitzbergen the longest day is three months and a half.

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

THURSDAY, : : : : FEB. 25, 1869.

An Alarming Picture.

Nothing that we have read presents in such brief but comprehensive terms the fearful extravagance of Congress as the following article from the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Occupying a neutral position in politics, and having no motive to extenuate or set down aught in malice, its statistics are always received with great confidence in their correctness. They are well calculated to create alarm, if not total despair, for the future of the country, and prove beyond all dispute that ours is the most warteful and extravagant government on the face of the earth. The most expensive government in Europe, with its huge standing army, its church establishment, its royal salaries and its pensioned orders of nobility, is cheap and economical when compared with that of this democratic and model republic.

"Towards the payment of the national debt Congress is making haste slowly. All acknowledge that this desired end is to be reached by industry and economy, national and individual. Now what are the facts touching national economy? A statement has just been prepared and published, showing the appropriations for the contingent expenses for the two branches of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, which aggregates the enormous sum of $1,207,691. Of this amount $699,906 was to the House and $537,785 to the Senate. These are greater amounts than in any previous year since the foundation of the Government. These were only the contingent expenses. In addition to these the estimated expenses are, for the two Houses alone, $5,300,000. This entire sum is expended upon the members of Congress, excepting only about $16,000 which is used for the Congressional Library. Of this sum over $730,000 is for the benefit of the seventy two Senators, or about $10,000 apiece. How this amount can legitimately and honestly be expended is a question for the taxpayer. The Congressional printing cost over 1,400,000. The balance, $3,170,000, is used by the House of Representatives, the so called popular branch of the Government. Thus the public funds are squandered. Now, what has Congress done, or is it doing, as effecting favorably a reduction of the national debt? It has granted and given away to the several Pacific Railroads, in land, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS OF ACRES! All this in addition to the many millions in money, which the Government has advanced, and become liable to pay. There are now pending in the Senate forty one applications for railways and canals, all soliciting Government aid, and in the House thirty-seven such schemes have made their appearance.—Some of these numerous bills cover the same ground and are rival projects for the attainment of the same end in different hands. But the Senate bills cover in all between eight thousand and ten thousand miles of railway, and ask land grants in the aggregate to the amount of two hundred and fifty millions of acres, and Government subsidy, or assumption of interest on bonds, equal to about FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! The amount covered by the thirty-seven projects in the House is correspondingly as much more; or, say, one hundred millions of acres of land and three hundred millions more of money—making in all 224,000,000 of acres of land and $700,000,000 in money. Thus is Congress reducing the debt."

When these facts and figures are calmly considered the question naturally suggests itself, how long can this state of things last before the government and people are involved in one common, irretrievable state of ruin and bankruptcy? It cannot last always, nor does it require a very deep foresight to predict the day of wrath and despair. To the bondholder the dark and gloomy picture of the not distant future is anything but pleasant to contemplate, for when the final crash comes he must relinquish his clutch upon the people's gold and be swallowed up in the general catastrophe. Who can fathom the depths of Congressional as well as official corruption throughout the land? That the Congress of the present day is as mercenary and corrupt as was the British House of Commons during the time of Walpole is a melancholy fact. Men now go to Congress, not to legislate for the best interests of the country, but simply to make a fortune. "Get money, honestly if you can, but at all events get money," is their governing rule of action. Congressmen who, ten years ago, were as poor as Lazarus are now the owners of magnificent residences in Washington and live in a style of princely grandeur. Their official position has been to them the wonderful lamp of Aladdin. But we are promised reform—yes, vigorous reform. If Grant can cleanse the Augean stable by running through it the pent up waters of the river of economy, he will prove himself to be the moral Hercules of his country.

The Borough Election.

Last Friday was a day big with the fate, not of the *citizens* of Ebensburg, but of the *hogs*. It was the day of the Spring election and the exciting and momentous question to be decided at the ballot box was, whether the great natural right of free locomotion, common to all animals, biped as well as quadruped, should be allowed to the *hog*, or whether he should be "cribbed, cabined and confined" within the narrow limits of his own pen.

The borough is divided into two wards, the east and the west. In the latter the democrats have a small but reliable majority, while the former is a perfect Gibralter of radicalism. The democrats, always in favor of the largest liberty, nominated as their candidate for Burgess a citizen who, in addition to his admitted qualifications, was understood to possess a kindly feeling for the unrestrained liberty of all animals and especially the hog. On the same ticket with him were associated as candidate in the west ward for Councilmen three gentlemen, two of whom at least strongly sympathised with the nominee for Burgess in this particular. The radicals nominated for Burgess a gentleman who was the sworn and uncompromising enemy of the hog, and on whose broad shoulders rest the interests of the Ebensburg and Cresson Rail Road Company. They also placed on their ticket in the east ward three candidates for Council who were the inveterate foes of all swine, whether of the plebeian species known as "self-sharpeners" or the more aristocratic "Chester whites." The hog, however, was not without his friends in the east ward, and a Council ticket was improvised in his favor, composed of three radicals and topped off with the name of the democratic candidate for Burgess. This ticket, if it had been let alone, would have received a very decided and vigorous support.

Here was a crisis in the affairs of *hogdom*, and to its speedy solution the radical leaders in the east ward at once applied themselves. Shall loyalty be stricken down in this the house of its friends by the election of a democratic Burgess, with the liberty of the hog assured, or shall the regular ticket be sustained and the fruits of the war be vindicated? This was the question to be determined, and it was quickly done. The autocrat of the radicals issued a special ukase to the faithful, enforcing a united support of the caucus ticket. The mandate was obeyed, and from that moment the fate of the hog was not only doomed but damned. The *anti*-hog Burgess, and at least three members of the Council of the same way of thinking, were successful and during the coming season, at least, the contented but monotonous *grunt* of a hog will not be heard in our streets.

In the contest which has just closed the odds against the liberty of the hog were fearful. The influence both of the *Bank* and the *Pennsyleania Rail Road Company* was combined against him, and both are potent agencies as well in the affairs of State as of town. The result, therefore, is not singular when we consider the agencies which were invoked to bring it about. The hog question having thus been disposed of, by driving him from the street to the sty, we earnestly direct the attention of the incoming Council to a positive nuisance that ought to be abated. We refer to the boorish conduct of certain *fast* young men who make night hideous with their senseless songs and yahoo yells. "Let us have peace!"

The Penna. Rail Road Company.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company has just been published by its President, J. Edgar Thompson, Esq. We publish below an extract from it, showing the earnings and expenses of the Company for the last year. If it be true, as is sometimes said, that this mammoth corporation *owns* the Pennsylvania Legislature, the following array of figures proves conclusively that it is abundantly able to do so without seriously interfering with the surplus in its treasury:

EARNINGS.

From passengers,	$3,431,903 94	
" emigr't passengers' ..	76 244 29	
" mails	99,981 25	
" expr's matters	291,881 21	
" gen'ral fr'ts	12,882,165 30	
" miscellaneous sources	349,321 32	
		$17,233,497 31

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportat'n	$3,608,233 81	
" motive pow'r	3,361,694 42	
" maintenance of cars ..	1,442,735 90	
" maintenance of road....	3,268,896 46	
" gen'l exp'ses.	178,423 92	
		11,860,988 43
Leaving net earnings for the year 1868.....		$5,371,988 43

The total amount of revenues compared with previous year is:

1868	$17,233,497 31
1867	16,340,156 36
Increase	$893,340 95

The changes in the sources of revenue are as follows:

Decrease in emigrant passengers	$43,408 97	
Decrease in express matter	38,613 39	
Decrease in miscellaneous	124,707 22	
		$206,729 58
Increase in regular freight	$1,049,865 63	
Increase in first class passengers.	35,155 33	
Increase in United States Mails...	15,049 57	
		1 100,070 53
Increase as before stated.....		$893,340 95

The gross revenues for 1868 are equal to $48,138 26 per mile, of the main line of the railroad.

The whole number of passengers carried in 1867 was 3,347,466, and in 1868, 3,747,178—an increase of the number carried of 399,712. The average distance travelled by each passenger was 35 54 100 miles, being 2 27 100 miles less than in 1867, showing this increase to be upon the local trafic of the line.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 294,131 tons of fuel and other materials transported for the company) was 4,722,015, embracing 2,065,049 tons of coal. The whole tonage of your railway exceeds that of last year, 721,477 tons, of which increase 384,326 tons was bituminous coal

The average charge upon freights during the year was 1,906-1000 cents per net ton per mile, and per passenger, 2 71-100 cents. The cost of transportation was 68 8 10 per cent. of the receipts.

An Important Decision.

During the war a case was decided before Judge Sharswood, in the District Court of Philadelphia, involving the question whether a debt contracted before the passage of the legal tender act, and which stipulated for its payment in silver dollars, could be legally discharged by a tender in greenbacks of principal and interest. Judge Sharswood, in a very lengthy and able opinion, decided that it could not, but that it must be paid in coin. For delivering this opinion Judge Sharswood was denounced as a copperhead and as an enemy of the country by the *loyal* editors of the radical press, from the Delaware to the Ohio, and in 1867, when he was the democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, this much abused opinion of his was quoted as an argument against his election, and all manner of evil was predicted in the event of his success. But his acknowledged ability and unsullied reputation for honesty carried him safely through the contest.

This same question has recently been before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Bronson vs. Rhodes from the State of New York. The claim arose upon a mortgage, executed in the year 1851, and specified that it should be paid in gold or silver coin of the United States. Payment of the debt was tendered in greenbacks and refused by the creditor. Suit was brought, and the case going to the Supreme Court of New York, that Court held that the tender in lawful money, or greenbacks, was a lawful payment of the debt. The Supreme Court of the United States *reversed* this view of the law, and decided that a contract to pay a debt in gold must be paid in that way and in no other. Chief Justice Chase, the father of the greenback currency, delivered the opinion of the Court. Thus has Judge Sharswood been vindicated from the fierce assaults of his enemies by the highest judicial tribunal in the country, and the doctrine contended for by Judge Woodward, Judge Thompson, and other democratic Judges in this and other States, been sustained. How true it is that time at last sets all things even.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20, 1869.

Dear Freeman—There has been but little legislation for the last week. The House had under consideration the General Appropriation Bill, and only got it passed yesterday. It appropriates $500,000 to the Common Schools, $480,000 to the schools for the soldiers' and sailors' orphans, for the interest on the funded debt $1,800,000, for public printing, folding, stitching and binding $35,000, expenses of the Legislature, including pay of the members, etc., $220,000, and to the different charitable institutions of the State amounts ranging from $500 to $40,000 each. A section appropriating $100,000 for the State lunatic hospital at Danville was stricken out, it being urged that this institution was not situated in the central portion of the district it was intended to benefit, and therefore not entitled to any assistance from the State. An amendment increasing the members and officers of the House was also voted down. It is the general opinion that the Senate will cut down all these appropriations.

The Senate has been engaged for the most part in the consideration of bills of a private character.

The pasting and folding farce was again on the boards this week and created quite a sensation. The radicals of the House are becoming alarmed lest the Senate won't concur in an appropriation to pay these supernumeraries, and are now trying to compromise and get rid of the elephant by discharging and paying them for the time they have been here. A resolution to that effect passed the House, but the Senate cannot very well concur in the movement without stultifying itself. As it is not our funeral, however, we needn't care a d—mn how soon they are planted.

But, Mr. Editor, we can't afford to spend all our valuable time with the honorable gentlemen on the hill, and therefore we will leave them for a while and come down to the city, where we are having a good old time generally. At Brant's Hall we have J. B. Roberts' dramatic troupe; in the upper hall we have the Firemen's Fair still in successful operation, where the ladies, the velocipede, and other curiosities of an interesting character, are still to be seen. The firemen of this city are an industrious, energetic and persevering set of fellows, always on hand when needed, and justly deserving of the patronage they are receiving from the citizens of Harrisburg. Our people must not take all the credit to themselves, however, as a number of gentlemen from other parts of the State (Huntingdon particularly) have been indefatigable in their efforts to procure contributions, and have been very successful in all their undertakings. On Third street we have the Opera in full blast, where a variety of performances are being given—These being rather select entertainments, they are extensively patronized by the upper ten members of the Legislature and other distinguished personages. I noticed a number of the elite occupying the private boxes at this place of amusement a few evenings ago. On the streets the centre of attraction are the velocipedes. We have two now, and they are really a curious means of locomotion. They have as many boys after them as a first class Italian organ grinder. H.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

—A distracted lover named Andrew Baker, of Green township, Erie county, committed suicide on the 10th inst., by hanging himself in his barn. His sweetheart refused to marry him, but attended the funeral.

—Grant was very much in favor of the Tenure of Office straight jacket for President Johnson, but don't like to put it on himself. The Senate thinks what was sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

—The Okalona (Miss.) *News* tells that Mr. Hares, of that place, has knocked velocipedes, wagons and locomotives out of existence by the invention of a self propeller that runs fifteen miles an hour over ordinary roads. The machine has been patented.

—The jury in the United States Court, at Richmond, gave $1,600 damages to Robert Stevens, a South Carolina negro, against the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, for putting his wife in a second-class car, by force, after selling her a first class ticket.

—Gen. Grant's denunciation of carpet-baggers looks very much like going back on one's friends. But for the vote of carpet-baggers and negroes, he would not to-day be President elect of these disunited States. But then there is nothing surprising in feeling a contempt for "tools" after using them.

—Westmoreland county goes for Geary. Covode is the Senatorial delegate, and will vote for the "humbuggedest." Why not? Didn't Geary refuse to give Henry D. Foster the certificate as a member of Congress to which he is entitled, at the demand of Covode? Doesn't one good turn deserve another.

—William Wells Brown, a negro lecturer, claims Hannibal as a splendid example of the courage and ability of the race. Brown is mistaken. Carthage was founded by a colony of Phœnicians, and the implacable enemy of the Romans came from that noble stock. There was no taint of African blood in his veins. The Cannibals were negroes but not the Hannibals.

—Governor Geary has respited Gerald Eaton (now under sentence of death for the murder of Timothy Heenan) upon the recommendation of the prisoner's counsel, who presented an affidavit from a Philadelphian stating that the accused murderer was in such a position at the time of the murder that he could not have committed it. His counsel seems confident of proving his innocence.

—The New York *Tribune* approves of General Grant's refusal to ride with President Johnson in the procession on inauguration day, on the ground that President Johnson once attempted to convict General Grant of falsehood. As the incidents connected with the transaction above referred to are yet fresh in the memory of the public, the less said upon the subject the better, we think, for General Grant's reputation.—Whatever may have been President Johnson's intentions, it is a well known fact that he was sustained in his allegations by four or five of the most distinguished men of the country.

The Politikal Kaldrons.

BY PETROLEUM V. NASBY, JR.

Dear Freeman—We've had sum experience in the Sugar Bush, having made mor'n a ton's heft uv the swest ingredient, and we do know that ef the kittle's a bilin' over a small bit uf fat throwed onto it will settle it tew once. But the Politikal Kaldron's a different thing. We've a Kaldron tew Washington city—me and Gen. Grant tewgether, and we've one tew Harrisburg—me and Gen. Geary; and we've one ontew Camberry county—me and you; and we've one ontew Johns'stown; and ther' all a bilin' over, and grease won't settle 'em.

Tew Washington me and Grant has trouble about our beaurows and cabinetware. We've all uf the appointments made, and some will pleas and some won't pleas. Kongress may truly say the *Ides* uf March is come, but the *Ides* of March hasn't went away. The Rump is tremblin', and this tremblin' is only the tremor uf the earthquake that's followin'. Grant will *retrench* and fite it out on that line uf it takes all summer, and Kongress won't. We're agoin, to call a speshal sesshun immediately on finanshal matters, and then let 'em that's in Juden flea ontew the mountains.

Tew Harrisburg the Kaldron's bilin' over tew. The *trilobites* hev' fluttered their short life away, and must go down and settel in their plase with other organick remains. There's a ruckshun among the dry bones, and I am sorry tew say that some *Democrats* are demoralized there tew.

Comin' to our own county we find the Kaldron bilin' over again, ontew the isshues uf a kriminal court, a new county, and the locomoshun uf the court house. Parties split like ontew a split-stick, and I'm lost in the *mirage*. The fog's gettin' thicker, the steam of the Kaldron envelopes me, and I'm at sea without rudder or kumpas.

Then comin' tew hum to Johnstown and Conemaugh, the Kaldron's bilin' over again. I was tew the eleckshun and tried to hunt up my party. I asked a Democrat for a ticket. He sed he wuz votin' the radikal ticket. So I thought I'd follow suit. I went tew a radikal and sed I wanted a paper bullet. He sed he was votin' ontew the Democratic ticket. So I went to "MacShane, Jr." and "Tip," and as three formed a split ticket uf our own, I then run tew Conemaugh boro' and found the foundashuns uf the great politikal deep broken up there tew, and party lines split to slivers.

I bo't a paper and went tew hum' and the first thing I seed was the desishun uf the Supreme Court of Unkel Sam sayin' that Greenbacks wern't a legal tender. Next came the *Commershal* uf Pittsburgh and the *Tribune* uf Johnstown, *both advokatin' reform*, with the news that Ben Wade waded intew Ben Butler about the admishun uf the vote uf Georgia. So, thinks I, ther's a comet comin', or sum disturbin' element broken in ontew the "cohesive power uf public plunder" and party ties and party lines lines generally. The trubel with me was tew deside as tew what fragment I should kling tew.

The next paper a seed was the *Freeman*. It stated that a "watch and chain" was tew be givin' tew "*the most inerritorious gentelman in this broad Commonwenlth!*" I thought a moment, and think's I that's me. It must be me. I answer the diskripshun. Let's see: "From a few friends." That muse be me, for I hav' jest that menny. "To be a surprise!" That's me tew, fur I know nothin' uf it. So my spirits revived, and I wus kalkilatin' what tew do with the "stem winder," when I learned that the cussid old pewter watch, that I wouldn't hav', wus fur another man! But never mind. I hav' *three watches* now, and maybe I'll get another by-m-by.

Now, tew konklude, Mr. Editor, isn't it queer that these things happen all tew one time? Johnstown elects a Democratic Burgess—Conemaugh defeats the Democratic ticket—Geary and the *Commercial* and the *Tribune* asks fur reform—Chase desides Greenbacks a kind uf unkoustitutional—Grant won't konsult the Rump about Cabinet offices; and Ben Wade and Ben Butler is at loggerheads, &c. It maybe that the purchase of Alaska has onsettled the equilibrium of politicks all over the country. Even natur' is onnatural. We've summer when we had ought tew hav' winter. Let's sing, "That's what the matter now, that's what the matter."

Yours in the wool. NASBY, JR.

THE HONESTEST MAN.—The Montrose *Republican* says: "The wickedest man" lives in New York and is named John Allen. We are inclined to think that "the honestest man" lives in Lathrop, Susquehanna county, Pa., and is named John Johnson. Here is a notsce he sends to the *Independent Republican*:

NOTICE.—I was "burned out" about twelve years ago, and my neighbors and friends raised a subscription for my benefit, for which I was and am very thankful.—Having since been prosperous, I have repaid all those whom I could readily find; but there are some on the list not yet repaid, and this notice is to request all such to let me know their address, by letter or otherwise. JOHN JOHNSON.

LATHROP, January 30, 1869.

The above should be noticed, as such honesty is rather a rare article at the present time.

Consumption can be Cured.

An Eastern medical periodical gives an interesting account of the complete cure of Mrs. Amos Stauffer, of Manor, Lancaster county, Pa., of hereditary Consumption. Her parents and several brothers and sisters died of this terrible disease. Mrs. Stauffer was herself reduced to a mere skeleton; the pulse at 140; her breathing painfully difficult; expectorations very excessive; diarrhœa worse than chronic, and her condition so hopeless that at a conference of the old skillful physicians she was pronounced uncurable. At this stage of the disease, Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa., a physician of fourteen years standing, prescribed MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. The patient soon experienced a pleasing invigorating sensation throughout her system, and encouraged by her friends to continue under Dr. Hartman's treatment, she did so, gradually improving under increases doses according to her strength, until she entirely recovered. Mrs. Stauffer is still living, in the full enjoyment of perfect health. C. B. Herr, Esq., President of the Lancaster County (Pa.,) National Bank substantiates the particulars of this most wonderful case.

—The Easton *Express* tells the story of a young man of that place, and a young lady of Bucks county—both natives of the Emerald Isle—who have been trying to get married for a long time but could not owing to the hard times, and that a few days ago their difficulties were removed by the lady receiving information of the death of a rich relative in Ireland, bequeathing her fifty thousand dollars, and that the long deferred nuptials were arranged to take place last Sunday.

—At the funeral of Jas. T. Brady, of New York, a touching incident took place just before the body was removed from the house of the deceased. General Daniel E. Sickles, accompanied by Mr. John Graham, entered the room, and as the former looked upon the face of his dead friend, he burst into tears and repeatedly kissed his face.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

For sale by R. J. LLOYD, Agent, Ebensburg.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its compositi... We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia**, or **Indigestion**, **Listlessness**, **Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache**, **Sick Headache**, **Jaundice** or **Green Sickness**, **Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism**, **Gout**, **Gravel**, **Palpitation of the Heart**, **Pain in the Side**, **Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

AND REESE J. LLOYD, EBENSBURG.

PACIFIC RAIL ROAD

NEARLY FINISHED.

1450 MILES BUILT!

THE UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.

AND THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CO.

Have added EIGHT HUNDRED (700) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business.—The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through trafic must and will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national highway to a speedy completion. Only 200 miles remain to be built, most of which are graded and ready for the rails.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

The principal and interest of both bonds are payable in gold.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities, Gold, &c.,

No. 40 S. Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW SELLING EXCHANGE, AT NEW YORK RATES, ON

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 31, 1867.

10,000 PRIME CIGARS just received at M. L. Oatman's, one door east of "Freeman" office. Also, a large stock of the best brands of Chewing Tobacco. Cigars at wholesale prices.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

AND

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPY

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This great enterpise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Over fifteen (1500) miles have been built by two (2) powerful companies: the Union Pacific Railroad, beginning at Omaha, building west, and the Central Pacific Railroad, beginning at Sacramento, and building east, until the two roads sh ll meet. Less than two hundred and fifty miles remain to be built. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the through connection between San Francisco and New York will be completed by July 1.

As the amount of Government aid given to each is dependent upon the length of road each shall build, both companies are prompted to great efforts to secure the construction and control of what, when completed, will be one and the only grand Railroad Line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

One Hundred and Ten Million Dollars ($110,000,000,) in money have already been expended by the two powerful companies engaged in this great enterprise, and they will speedily complete the portion yet to be built. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interest, it gave the companies, authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The Government aid may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The right of way and all necessary timber, and stone from public domain.

Second. It makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which, when the road is completed, will amount to twenty three million (23,000,000) acres, and all of it within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

Third. It loans the companies fifty million dollars ($50,000,000), for which it takes a second lien.

The Government has already loaned the Union Pacific Railroad twenty four million and fifty-eight thousand dollars ($24,058,000) and to the Central Pacific Railroad seventeen million six hundred and forty eight thousand dollars ($17,648,000), amounting in all to forty-one million seven hundred and six thousand dollars ($41,706,000).

The companies are permitted to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as they receive from the United States, and no more. The companies have sold to permanent investors about ($40,000,000) forty million dollars of their First Mortgage Bonds. The companies have already paid in (including net earnings not divided, grants from State of California, and Sacramento city and San Francisco,) upwards of ($25,000,000) twenty-five million dollars of capital stock.

WHAT IS THERE YET TO BE DONE?

In considering this question is must be remembered that all the remaining iron to finish the road is contracted for, and the largest portion paid for and now delivered on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, and that the grading is almost finished.

WHAT RESOURCES HAVE THE COMPANIES TO FINISH THE ROAD?

First. They will receive from the Government as the road progresses about $9,000,000 additional.

Second. They can issue their own First Mortgage Bonds for about $9,000,000 additional.

Third. The companies now hold almost all the land they have up to this time received from the Government; upon the completion of the road they will have received in all 23,000,000 acres, which at $1.50 per acre would be worth $34,500,000.

In addition to the above the net earnings of the roads and additional capital, if necessary could be called in to finish the road.

WAY BUSINESS—ACTUAL EARNINGS.

No one has ever expressed a doubt that as soon as the road is completed its through business will be abundantly profitable.

Gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for six months, ending January 1, '69, were upwards of	$3,000,000
The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad, for six months, ending Jan. 1st, 1869, were	$1,750,000 gold
Expenses.....	$550,000 gold
Interest	450,000 "
	1,000,000 "
Net profit of Central Pacific Railroad, after paying all interest and expenses for six months	$750,000 gold

The present gross earnings of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are $1,200,000 monthly.

HOW LARGE A BUSINESS IS IT SAFE TO PREDICT FOR THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD?

We would give the following facts derived from Shipping Lists, Insurance Companies, Railroads, and general information:—

Ships going from the Atlantic around Cape Horn, 100	80,000 tons.
Steamships connecting at Panama with California and China, 55	120,000 "
Overland Trains, Stages, Horses, etc, etc	30,000 "

Here we have two hundred and thirty thousand tons carried westward, and experience has shown that in the last few years the return passengers from California have been nearly as numerous as those going.

HOW MANY PASSENGERS ARE THERE?

We make the following estimate.—

110 Steamships, both ways, 70,000 (act'l for '68)		
200 Vessels,	"	4,000 estimat'd "
Overland	"	100,000 " "
Number per annum		174,000

Present price (averaging half the costs of the steamships), for both passengers an tonnage,, gives the following result:—

170,000 passengers at $100	$17,400,000
460,000 tons, rated at $1 per cubic foot	15,640,000
	$33,040,000

Basing calculations upon the above figures, without allowing for the large increase of business, which can safely be looked for, then estimate the running expenses at one half and we have a net income of $16,520,000; which; after paying the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds and the advances made by the Government, would leave a net annual income of $9,000,000 over and above all expenses and interest.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad company and the First Mortgage Bonds, of the Central Pacific Railroad company are both, principal and interest, payable in gold coin; they pay six per cent. interest in gold coin, and run for thirty years, and they cannot be paid before that time without the consent or the holder.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad for sale at par and accrued interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Central Pacific Railrord at 103 and accrued interest.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities, Gold, &c.,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in

1825.

THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal properties are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulant is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC will compare favorably with the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a mass of misery.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases arising from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you may try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" to be a valuable tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1868.

I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In most cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very bene

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : FEB. 25, 1869.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, May 11, 1868, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE EBENSBURG—

At 5.25 A. M., connecting with Accomodation East and Phila. Express West.

At 7.15 P. M., connecting with Phila. Ex. East and Mail West.

LEAVE CRESSON—

At 9.25 A. M., or on departure of Phila. Express West.

At 9.31 P. M., or on departure of Phila. Express East.

BRIEF MENTION.—The ladies and gentlemen belonging to the temperance organizations in this place attended the funeral of Miss Mary S. Jones in full regalia, on Sunday afternoon last, and presented quite an imposing appearance as they marched along our streets some hundred and forty strong.——The only celebration of Washington's birthday in this community was that of the Good Templar associations, who commemorated the event by a splendid supper at their lodge room on Monday evening. No doubt they all enjoyed the "feast of reason and flow of soul."——The bill for the removal of our county seat was to have been acted upon by the committee having it in charge yesterday, (Wednesday,) and a number of our leading citizens are on hand to oppose the iniquitous measure. "Doubly armed is he whose cause is just."——The Legislature refused an appropriation to the proposed State lunatic asylum at Danville on the alleged ground that it was not in the centre of the district it was designed to benefit. As the seat of justice, if removed from Ebensburg to Johnstown, would not be in the centre of the district it was designed to benefit, our representatives will certainly not stultify themselves by sanctioning such an outrage.——The dwelling house of Henry Cook, in Chest township, with furniture and all else it contained, was burned to the ground on the 11th inst. Loss heavy.——The teachers in our borough schools were each presented with an appropriate gift by their pupils, at the close of the winter session on Friday last. Prof. Cope was made the recipient of a handsome Bible. Such agreeable episodes are worthy of imitation.——Mr. N. D. Eastman, of Carroll township, is said to have been swindled out of some four or five hundred dollars, a few days ago, in that modern Sodom, Chicago, by that same old confidence game which has been exposed hundreds of times. A couple of sharpers have a draft on the bank—bank is closed and they must leave the city that evening—Mr. E. is offered a good thing in the way of premium if he will cash the draft—the victim comes down with the necessary stamps, sharpers disappear, and next morning reveals the fact that the draft ain't worth a continental curse. Mr. E. is an honest and worthy man, and we are sorry for his misfortune.——We were in error in announcing last week that Mr. F. P. Grassberger had bought eight hundred acres of Virginia land. It was Mr. Jacob Lieb who made this extensive purchase. Mr. Grassberger bought less than one hundred acres.——Mr. Joseph Lantzy, a native of Switzerland, died in Carroll township, on Saturday last, at the patriarchal age of 93 years. He was the oldest man in that part of the county, and was for very many years a resident of the locality in which he died.——While Aaron Stains and S. S. Ramsey were attempting to cross the Conemaugh river at Mineral Point, this county, in a skiff, on Monday morning of last week, the skiff ran against a log and upset, precipitating both the young men into the water. Ramsey swam ashore, but as Stains could not swim he held on to the log, where he remained almost helpless until his companion divested himself of nearly all his clothing and swam back and succeeded in assisting him on to the log, from which he was readily released in a short time.——Frederick Bortz, of Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, was so seriously injured, on the 11th inst., by a log rolling over him while splitting rails in the woods, that he died on the evening of the 14th. Leaves wife and two small children.——T. Lyttleton Lyon and son, formerly of Bedford, Pa., perished in the Nellie Stevens disaster on Red river, on the 12th inst.——The dead body of Wm. Johnston, a coal digger, was found on the Pa. R. R., near Homewood Station, on Saturday evening. Supposed to have been killed by the accommodation train west. A wife and two children mourn his death.——The large barn of John Gress, near Adamsburg, Westmoreland county, was burned down on the 15th inst. A large quantity of wheat, corn and oats was destroyed and 150 sheep were burned. Loss $5,000.——Two men named Joseph Church and Marshall Quay had each an arm blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon in the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg, on Monday last, Washington's birthday. They both served in the army, and Church, who is a nephew of Mrs. Gov. Geary, lost a leg at Fredericksburg.——Several cases of aggravated sore throat are said to be prevailing in this community.——The Huntingdon *Globe* denies that a colored woman in that place roasted her child over a hot stove. It says that the child accidentally fell against the stove.——A man in Juniata county was recently robbed of two chicken cocks, a weathercock and the cock of his gun.

THE LADIES' FAIR.—We ask our readers to bear in mind that the Ladies' Fair in aid of the new Catholic church in this place will open out in the building on High street recently occupied as a tinware and stove depot by Mr. T. W. Williams, on Monday next, and will be continued during the two weeks our County Court is in session. The display of useful and fancy articles will be fully up to any exhibition of the kind that has ever been made here, and of course the most persuasive eloquence will be made use of to induce visitors to aid a good and really necessitous cause by investing their spare stamps in chances for the many desirable articles offered. In addition to these attractions ample provision will be made, if not to "clothe the naked," at least to "feed the hungry," and there will be no lack of either substantials or delicacies in the edible line during the progress of the Fair. Persons attending Court from a distance will be served at any time of the day or evening with a warm meal at a moderate charge, and we hope our visiting friends will be hungry very often, and that they will appease their hunger by patronizing an enterprise that appeals to them so strongly and so commendably for aid.—Our own citizens too, we trust, will extend the most liberal encouragement to the enterprise, for the church building it is designed to aid is not only greatly needed by the congregation, but when completed it will be an ornament to our town of which every citizen will have reason to be proud. Let all classes, therefore, do what they can to make the Fair a financial success, and we feel sure they will be none the poorer for having contributed of their means to assist in the erection of so handsome a temple to the service of God, who will not fail to bless them for the "good deed well done."

PARKE'S OPERA HOUSE.—No one of the many recent and elegant improvements in and about Johnstown is more likely to impress visitors with the conviction that the town is rapidly assuming the attributes of a city than will be conveyed by a visit to the magnificent new opera house recently erected by Mr. John Parke on Main street. This stately edifice has been erected and fitted up without regard to cost, and the best architectural and scenic talent in the country has been employed upon it. The gallaries, of which there are two, are built in a semi-circular form, and these as well as the main floor are so arranged as to give the spectator, no matter what his position, a full view of the stage and the actors. The stage is a model of beauty, and the scenery is as fine in conception and execution as any of the larger city theatres can boast of. The building is capable of accommodating fourteen hundred people very comfortably, and the stability and safety of the structure has been established beyond all question, not only by the declaration of the architect but by the trial of its capacity by audiences which have filled it to its utmost extent. Mr. Parke has been fortunate in securing first class troupes as lessees of his splendid opera house, and its reputation has thus been established throghout the county. Messrs. Henderson & Canning's excellent dramatic company from Pittsburgh, now on its second visit to Johnstown, is drawing immense and delighted audiences to this fine establishment, and will continue to give representations of the legitimate drama each evening and on Saturday afternoon of the present week. This is a first class company, and their exhibitions are strictly chaste and eminently successful.

In the basement of the Opera House Mr. M. B. Smith, of Philadelphia, has recently established a City Restaurant, and having secured an A No. 1 cook he is prepared to furnish any of the substantials or delicacies in the way of eatables or drinkables on the very shortest notice. His rooms are large and comfortably furnished, and everything about them is kept in the neatest and most inviting manner. This restaurant is a tip-top establishment, and to our friends who visit Johnstown we would say, don't fail to visit it and patronize its gentlemanly proprietor.

ROLL OF HONOR.—To the following gentlemen is due the honor of having paid their subscription to the *Freeman*, either in part or entire, for the present year:

Johnstown—Geo. W. Hay, John S. Snyder, each in full. Wilmore—Val. Maltze, part, John Knepper, part. Conemaugh—Rev. D. Pringle, in full. Hemlock—Jacob Burgoon, in full, Peter M'Grew, part, P. B. Myers, part. Cresson—Peter Dunn, part. Gallitzin—Philip Sanders, part, John T. Strum, part. Altoona—Wm. Murray, Chas. Moran, each in full; Aug. Fogle, David Mearney and A. F. Orr, each a part. Hollidaysburg—J. M. Pitcher and Col. John Lemon, each in full; Robert M'Namara, part, S. P. M'Fadden, part. Munstor—Peter Parrish, part. Loretto—Charles McManamy, in full; J. F. Null, part. St. Augustine—Luke Bebe, in full, M. D. Will part. Chest Springs—John C. M'Mullin, in full; Jacob Stoltz, part, S. F. George, part. Carrolltown—F. Bearer, Esq., Wm. Weakland, Joseph Gutwald, John Wirtner, Peter Weakland, each in full; Lawrence Deo, Philip Schettig, Francis Huber, Albert Boslet, John Snyder, Wm. Wrutz, N. Lambourn, S. T. Hartman, John Zorn, A. A. Burkey, A. Miller, each part. Grant—P. Kinports, part. Nolo—Daniel Downey, John Downy, in full. Strongstown—M. A. Byrne, part. Ebensburg P. O.—Abel Lloyd part, Wm. Larimer, part, Thomas T. Williams, part. Sand Patch—Thomas Huber, part. Marion Iowa—Samuel B. Gillin, in full. Shirleysburg—Dr. M'Nite, part.—Washington, D. C.—J. F. Murphy, part. Clearfield—A. Humphreys, part. St. Mary's Mission, Ks.—M. J. Storm, part. Pit Hole—A. J. Christy, part. Onberg—Joseph Oatman, part.

THE SPRING ELECTION.—In addition to the names of the gentlemen elected in several of the boroughs and townships of the county, as given by our interesting correspondent "Tip," we have only been furnished with the results given below:

Ebensburg Borough—Burgess, Abel Lloyd; School Directors, John J. Evans and N. I. Roberts. West ward—Council, C. T. Roberts, John E. Scanlan and James Convery; Justice, H. Kinkead; Constable, George Gurley; Judge of Election, George W. Oatman; Inspectors, Morgan Hughes, Geo. W. Brown; Assessor, J. D. Parrish. East ward—Council, Samuel Henry, John Thompson, jr., F. H. Barker; Constable, Thomas Todd; Judge of Election, D. O. Evans; Inspectors, Wm. D. Davis, Lewis Rodgers; Assessor, Wm. Davis.

Munster Tp.—School Directors, Wm. O'Hara, Wm. Glass; Supervisor, Peter Parrish; Justices, Cornelius Diver, Martin Campbell Constable, Isadore Lilly; Judge of Election, John Itel; Inspectors, Daniel M. Farren, Daniel Carney; Assessor, Joseph Noel; Auditor, Frank O'Hara; Township Clerk, Jas. Moreland.

The following partial list of the Justices of the Peace elected on Friday, and not otherwise reported in our columns, we obtained at the Prothonotary's office: Dan'l J. Jones, Cambria tp.; Edward D. Evans, Wilmore bor., (said to be no vacancy); S. S. Stains, Taylor tp.; James R. Cooper, Summerhill tp.; H. B. Freidhoof, 2d ward, Conemaugh bor.; David Mills, Gallitzin tp.; John Roberts, Franklin borough.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of Evening Star Social Temple, held at their Hall in this place, the following preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Miss Mary S. Jones were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is fitting that we should give expression to our feelings and sympathies while shadowed by this cloud of death beneath which our Sister sleeps; therefore:

Resolved, That while it is our desire to bow submissivtly and say to that kind Father, "Thy will be done!" we can but express our regret that an ardent friend of our order has ceased to labor with us here, that the church of her choice has lost a gem, and society an ornament; but, most of all, has a fond mother lost a christian daughter.

Resolved, That our warmest simpathies are extended to the bereaved mother and family of deceased although, believing that their loss is her eternal gain.

Resolved, That our thoughts will wreathe for her their richest flowers in garlands bright, to be cast by memory's hand upon her tomb.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the mother and family of the deceased, and that they be printed in our town papers.

NEWTON I. ROBERTS,
MARY J. JONES,
EMILY ROBERTS, } Committee.

MARRIED—On Thursday, 18th inst., at the residence of Wm. J. Rowland, Esq., near Iowa City, Iowa, by Rev. —— Jones, Mr. HENRY EDWARDS, of the above place, and Miss LIZZIE E. ROBERTS, formerly of Ebensburg.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of T. S. Robinson, Esq., in this place, by Rev. B. M. Kerr, Mr. CHARLES A. ZEIGLER, of Philipsburg, Pa., and Miss AMANDA P. OTT, of Ebensburg.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 22, 1869.

Dear Freeman—There was a general upheaval of political associations in Johnstown and Conemaugh boroughs. Party lines were for a time entirely disregarded, and the issues seemed to be personal or clannish altogether. The result is that good men were elected generally. A. J. Hawes is elected School Director with James Quinn, there being no opposition. Mr. Hawes made a very efficient Director when in office a few years ago, and we think Mr. Quinn will make a good one too, not being cumbered with too many other responsibilities.

The question of a change of judicial base in this county is growing quite warm, and a strenuous effort will be made to carry the point. I have thought that it might be better for both parties to consent to the dismemberment of the county rather than to remove the county seat. The population of the county is rapidly increasing in all directions, and ten years hence there will be ample business for two courts. We do not desire to see any material injury done to Ebensburg, the old county seat, and yet it seems hard that all the growing business of our place and suburbs must be taken away for adjudication. By dividing the county by a line which would take off Taylor, Yoder, Conemaugh, Richland, Croyle, Summerhill and Washington, and leaving Ebensburg as the county seat of the balance, the differences might be adjusted. That, or a criminal court, or the removal of the county seat, or *nothing*, will finally be the result. Mark my words!

When Henry Ward Beecher was charged with commencing a sermon with the expression, "Its d—d hot!" he denied it, but admitted that the heat was sufficiently intense to suggest the expression. Even Beecher, it seems, has been slandered, but if he has not said so, he may yet when he gets to a warmer climate. If we were not opposed to swearing we would say that *county* matters, as well as some *political* and *personal* matters down here, are getting like Beecher's atmosphere. Those who want to swear can supply the ellipsis. If we have said or done anything wrong during the past year in politics, or in county or personal matters, to wound the feelings of any individual, we regret it, but think our case is covered by the amnesty proclamation of A. Johnson, and we promise not to do so any more.

The following persons were elected to office in this neighborhood, so far as I can learn at this early day:

Johnstown Borough—Burgess, W. Horace Rose, Esq., Democrat, by 84 votes over Maj. R. Ryckman, Republican; School Directors, James Quinn, A. J. Hawes

Conemaugh Borough—Burgess, H. B. Freidhoof; Councilmen, Joseph Mencer, Reuben Semon; School Directors, John Seibert, Wm Young and John Fend; Auditor, Charles Kress; Judge of Election, Herman Baumer, Jr.; Inspector, Albert Brendle; Assessor, Joseph Freidhoof.

Conemaugh Tp—School Directors, C. Von Luemen, Jr., Jeremiah Wissinger, Abner Griffith; Justice, Samuel Blough; Constable, Wm. Parks; Judge of Election, David Horner; Supervisors, David Bheam, Levi Jacoby. Auditor, Henry R. Soaffer; Township Clerk, Levi Wissinger; Assessor, Elias Horner.

Yoder Tp.—School Directors, Israel Berkley, George Kriss, Stephen Stutzman; Justice, E. A Vickroy; Judge, Alex. Howard; Constable, Wm. Ream; Supervisors, Wm. Ream, Jacob Seigh.

Taylor Tp.—School Directors, J. J. Varney, I. B. Laughry, David Goughnour and James Cooper are a tie for the third Director; Supervisors, J. S. Snyder, Wm. Galbraith; Constable, Isaac B. Bowser.

East Conemaugh Borough—Burgess, Thos M'Cabe; Council, Philip Shaffer, Daniel Confer, Leonard Kist. John M'Guire, Wm. Alexander; Justice, Thomas M'Cabe; Constable, Benjamin Kist; School Directors, Robert McKimm. John Steiner, John Christance, Thos M'Cabe, James Palmer, John Cooney.

Cambria Borough—Burgess, Thos. M'Kiernan; Justice, Thos. M'Kiernan.

A well dressed but deeply intoxicated man stopped off the train at East Conemaugh and was followed by some bad boys, who relieved him of all his surplus money, amounting to $40 or more. Some of the parents compelled their boys to return the money and some did not. He got on the train again, but was put off for want of funds. What won't whiskey do?

Washington's birth-day was celebrated here by all the drinking saloons in the city, but there were no other noticeable demonstrations. TIP.

CONEMAUGH TP., FEB. 22, 1869.

Friend Mac—I notice the columns of the *Freeman* are made use of by correspondents for the edification of your many readers, and with your permission I ask a small space therein.

In passing along the line of the Pa. Rail Road I think few places deserve the notice of the traveler more than the "Horseshoe Bend." At this point the Conemaugh river makes a circuit of nearly three miles, the peninsula thus formed being about two hundred feet at its isthmus. In making this circuit it has a fall of about forty feet, and engineers say "it is the greatest water power in the State." By tunneling this, power could be obtained capable of driving sufficient machinery for any purpose. The Little Conemaugh here is a stream of some importance, especially when it's on a *bender*. It has the bend, but not the Grecian.

The surrounding hills present a magnificent and picturesque appearance in the spring and summer seasons, when nature has adorned them with her mantle of foliage and vegetation, and within their bosom is imbedded some things more substantial than their scenery, for an abundance of iron ore, coal and fire-clay are here found. Energy and capital are all that's required to make them "blossom as the rose." The time is not far distant when their riches will be fully developed.

The viaduct which spans the Conemaugh on the west side of the "Horseshoe" is worthy of a passing notice in this connection. It was built by the State when the "Main Line" was in course of construction, about thirty-five years ago. It is a single arch or semi-circle of eighty feet span, with wing walls at each corner built in quarter circles, which give it strength and a very imposing appearance. From low water to its top is seventy-five feet. It was three years in building, which was done by contract at a cost of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The architectural design is said to have been drawn by a lady. The assertion may or may not be true, but of this we are all satisfied, the ladies can look very *arch* and *designing* It became the property of the Pa. Rail Road Co. when the "Main Line" was *given* to them. It is said to be the most substantial structure of its kind between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

The old residents are passing away, several of whom I could name. Prominent among those was Michael Bracken, who lived within sight of the viaduct. From its completion to his death, which occurred five years ago, he was well known throughout the county, and much respected by all who knew him.

Having said all I can think of, I will for the present bid you

Au Revoir, WYDOCK.

DIED—In this place, on Friday last, at the residence of her mother, Miss MARY S. JONES, aged about 20 years.

Literary Summary.

A LIBERAL OFFER FROM THE APPLETONS.—*Free Foundations for Libraries Everywhere.*—The establishment of libraries by charitable endowment, or the cooperation of intelligent public-spirited citizens, is a subject that should receive general attention. As a purifier of morals, a means of popular education, a relief of crowded prisons and almshouses, a direct promoter of the peace, happiness, and wealth of communities, the public library ranks with the church and the school. It appears, from signs cropping out here and there, especially in the West, as if the times were propitious for the furtherance of this great work. Such, at least, is the conviction entertained by D. Appleton & Co., who have received, recently, many inquiries from different States, asking to be informed as to the best method of founding libraries, and selecting books. In response to the wide-spread feeling thus shown to exist upon the subject, and to give it a powerful impulse, they have determined to offer a direct and substantial encouragement for the formation of public libraries in all parts of the United States. The plan which they propose is, in scope, liberality, and precise adaptation to the beneficent end sought to be accomplished, unparalleled to the history of public enterprises. It is as follows:

The Appletons offer to give free, what may be called the foundation for libraries everywhere. They will present to each club of persons desirous of forming a public library a complete set, in 16 volumes, of their standard New American Cyclopædia. This great national work, the only publication of the kind, is one which organizers of libraries usually buy first of all books, because it is the one most often consulted by persons of all classes and vocations, in search of reliable information of all kinds of topics. Sixteen large octavo volumes, containing many thousand pages of the most valuable reading-matter, for the purchase of which they would ordinarily spend their money, they therefore receive for nothing.—In one sense, the Cyclopædia is in itself a library; so that from the start, the Clubs will have the better part of what they wanted for nothing. The only return asked by the donors for this munificent gift is, that the Club shall proceed to raise and expend not less than five hundred dollars to buy other books. In other words, that the Club shall build the superstructure on the foundation laid by the Appletons. In the selection of suitable books by hands experienced for many years in the making of libraries, the Appletons will render all the assistance required, and supply the books, with the usual discount. The Cyclopædia thus becomes literally a gift.

This extraordinary plan, so far as it has been submitted to the judgment of individuals, meets with unanimous approval.—When it comes to be generally know, it cannot fail to elicit prompt recognition and thankful acceptance from the inhabitants of hundreds of cities, towns, and villages, in the United States.

For particulars of plan, address D. APPLETON & Co., New York.

THE MARCH NUMBER of that ever welcome family visitant, Demorest's Magazine, has just appeared in our sanctum, bright, beautiful, and interesting, as an elegant display of the early spring fashions and an entertaining collection of handsomely illustrated tales and sketches can render it, and numberless cuts, descriptions and hints all relative to matters important to the fair sex. This is undoubtedly one of the best, largest, and most useful journals of fashion now issued in this country, whether relative to the household or society, and every woman will find it an earnest, faithful friend. $3.00 yearly. Publication office, 838 Broadway, New York

$1000 REWARD for any man that will sell cheaper or better flour or groceries than Cunningham & Muller, who keep in Johnstown, opposite the "Houston House." They keep constantly for sale, either wholesale or retail, choice flour, feed, groceries, provisions, etc., and are willing to sell at the lowest price and smallest possible profit. Having made arrangements by which they can procure fresh and new articles, they will warrant their flour, meat, fish, buckwheat flour and feed, with all other articles in the grocery or provision line, to be good, and as they pay constant attention to business they design a share of the public patronage, and would be pleased to see many call and examine for themselves as to the truth of what they say.

BIG TIME.—There will probably be a big time in Ebensburg next week, as Court will be in session and a Ladies' Fair in progress, and everybody is expected to be in attendance at one or the other. If you, dear reader, should happen to be coming, don't forget to bring your pocket book, for you will never have a better chance to buy more goods for less money than you can just now procure at the renowned cheap cash store of H. A. Shoemaker & Co., who never have been, never will be, and never can be undersold by any dealer in dry goods or groceries here or elsewhere. Loud talk but come and see if it ain't true talk, nevertheless.

A GOOD ARTICLE.—The clearest and most palatable syrup we have ever tasted was bought at the hardware and grocery establishment of Geo. Hunley, who makes it a point to buy only the very best goods in his line of traffic. It was as bright as honey and as sweet as the first kiss from a maiden's lips.—Our readers will find many things they may need at Huntley's mammoth depot, and need never fear that exorbitant prices will be charged them for what they purchase.

BLUSTERY.—Tuesday last was one of the most blustery and disagreeable days of the season, and it was with the the utmost difficulty that persons could make their way to the cheap mercantile mart of V. S. Barker, where cheap prices and an excellent stock prevails just the same in windy weather as during the most pleasant season of the year.

ELECTED.—Our near neighbor, C. T. Roberts, having been elected councilman, deems it not incompatible with his duty to counsel everybody who wants to buy a sewing machine, watch, clock, or anything else in his line, to call upon him, as he wants to sell out every article in his establishment, and—and buy more. So come right along.

THE WEATHER.—We will write no more about the weather, for if it were snowing, before we could get it written down it would be shining. Not so with L. Cohen & Brother, New York Clothing Hall, Johnstown, who are always sunshiny because they are prospering at doing an honest business.

WHAT IT COSTS.—The Penna. Railroad earned seventeen millions of dollers and expended twelve millions during 1868. Mr. Mayer of the Johnstown New York Dry Goods Store, has sold his millions worth of goods, too, since he established himself here. He is now selling goods at cost.

CHASE'S DECISION.—The late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to greenbacks has not altered the determination of Leopold & Brother, Oak Hall Clothing Store Johnstown, to sell the best of clothing at the lowest rates known, and to take greenbacks for pay.

OLD WINTER will doubtless ere long close its engagement for the present in this locality, and with its departure we hope to see the shelves of our merchant friend, Rowley Davis, divested of their entire stock of winter goods. Splendid assortment at the very lowest figures.

FARM FOR SALE.—Capt. Dan. Bradley, of Munster township, wants to sell his Farm containing about ninety-eight acres, and says that he will give any man a first rate bargain and make the payments easy. The improvements are as good as those of any farm in the county, and the land, orchard, water, etc., cannot be excelled in this region. Any person wishing to negotiate should call on or address Mr. Bradley at Munster, Cambria county.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS & FRAMES.

Come fair or foul weather,
Come snow or come rain,
We've been to Spence's Gallery,
And we're going there again.
All right, stranger, come along and
I'll give you pictures that are true,
And of very handsome finish, too;
A fine complexion, clear and bright,
A pleasant smile, and all is right.

TO LUMBERMEN.—Mr. C. L. Goehring, of Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county, offers at private sale for cash, at a great bargain, or will exchange for lumber, a Portable Saw Mill and Stationary Steam Engine, both in first class condition. The Engine is of 25 horse power and the Saw is a 56 inch circular saw, and they will be sold very cheap. For further information address as above.

CURIOUS WORDS.—Any one who can tell the meaning of gastrilogy, deliquescent, machiavalism and nidification, can get good bargains of made up clothing at J. J. Murphey's Star (*) Clothing Store, Clinton street, Johnstown Clothing for men and boys. Call in.

INSURANCE STATEMENT FOR 1868.—The following is the twelfth annual statement of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria county:

Am't of property insured as per 11th annual report,		$447,210 77
Am't of property insured since 11th annual report,		193,477 66
		640,688 43
Deduct am't expired and canceled since last report,		66,031 90
		574,656 53
Amount of premium notes in force as per 11th annual report.		$ 43,419 07
Am't of notes taken since the 11th annual report,		18,984 89
		62,403 46
Deduct am't notes expired and canceled since 11th annual report,		7,125 47
		55,277 99
No. policies in force as per 11th annual report,		475
No. policies issued since last report,		136
		611
Deduct am't expired and canceled since last report,		74
		537
Bal. in hands of Treasurer and agents at last settlement,		$ 919 23
Per cent. on premiums collected since last settlement,		666 29
		1,585 52
Compensat'n to officers	276 00	
Exonerations and commissions,	232 71	
Incidental expenses,	93 19	
Losses,	9 00	610 90
Bal. in hands of Treasurer and agents of Company,		974 62

JOHN WILLIAMS, President.
R. J. LLOYD, Secretary.

A NOBLE ARTICLE.—The testimony of intelligent men and women, in favor of any given thing, cannot be thrown aside, and regarded as worthless.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS have received the endorsement and cordial approbation of the most eminent men in this and other communities. The human system very often needs a Tonic to strengthen it, and to aid in the performance of its functions when it becomes debilitated. The German Bitters does this, and possesses the additional advantage of being non-intoxicating. For the cure of liver complaint, dyspepsia, nervous debility, and all diseases of the nervous system, it is unequaled, and is recommended by physicians of the highest standing. The wonderful cure which this article has, is of itself a sufficient guarantee of its surpassing excellence.

THIS BITTERS IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL ALCOHOLIC ADMIXTURE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., making a preparation of rare medical value. The Tonic is used for the same diseases as the Bitters; in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulus is necessary. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold by Druggists and others everywhere. [feb 25.-1m.

THE UNDISPUTED SUPERIORITY of the medicinal virtues of Robach's Blood Pills Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier over all other remedies, prepared to relieve suffering humanity, is shown in many ways, but especially is it evinced in this important fact: That responsible druggists and merchants all over the country take active interest in introducing them to their best customers and friends, while, at the same time, it is quite as much to their pecuniary interest to recommend other medicines. The reason for this is obvious. They are in positions to see the pre-eminent efficacy of the pills in cases of Liver Complaint and all obstructions of the bowels, and, in fact, in all cases where cathartic medicine can be employed. While the Bitters, by their gentle tonic, stimulent and laxative properties, and as a safe and certain remedy in Dyspepsia, have won the admiration of every one who has given them a trial, and the Blood Purifier is acknowledged to be one of the best remedies to search out disease, cure Scrofula, Old Sores, Eruptions and skin Diseases and to purify the blood extant; hence the people must naturally give their voices in favor of remedies which effect so much real good in the world.

WHAT makes your hair so beautiful? Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle*) Price One Dollar. Every Druggist sells it.

BUY YOUR FLOUR

FROM

M. L. OATMAN,

AND YOU WILL GET THE BEST.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE!—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. Ann Biglin, late of Washington township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons having claims against said estate will present them in proper shape for settlement, and those indebted to the same are hereby notified that payment must be made at once.

PATRICK STORM,
PETER O'NEILL, } Adm'rs.
Munster Twp., Feb. 18, 1869.-6t.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

California and Oregon

SEED WHEAT AGENCY.

We furnish Farmers with the

BEST SEED WHEAT IN THE WORLD

Perfectly free from insectiform or other impurities; grown from AUSTRALIAN and CHILI Seed, yielding, on good soil

SIXTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE,

AND WEIGHING

65 Pounds to the Measured Bushel.

The EARS OF WHEAT, when mature, are usually ELEVEN OR TWELVE INCHES LONG.

☞ Put up and securely tied and sealed in linen bags, and sent by mail free to all parts of the country, on receipt of price.

PRICES.

SAMPLES .... 10c. each | BAGS.. 50c. & $1 each

Or in larger quantities at reasonable rates

Address—

California and Oregon

SEED WHEAT AGENCY,

SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

LICENSE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following petitions for Tavern and Eating House License have been filed in my office, and will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday, the 1st day of March next:

TAVERN—August Snyder, 2d ward, John S. Ogden, 3d ward, George Engelbach, 3d ward, Jacob Rheam, 3d ward, John Streim, 3d ward, Thos. Kinney, 2d ward, Peter Saley, 4th ward, August Weigand, 5th ward, Johnstown; Peter W. Helfrich, Susquehanna Twp; Cerealas Schnepr, Chest Twp.; F. Beck, Loretto; Daniel Confer, East Conemaugh; Henry Fritz, William A. Hicks, Yoder Township, Thomas Zehnder, Cambria Borough; Michael Griffin, Millville; J. S. Keil, Otto Helly, Washington Twp.; Michael Lattern, Cambria Twp; Henry Foster, west ward, Ebensburg; Dominick Eger, Andrew Haug, Carrolltown; Lawrence Campbell, Gallitzin township.

EATING HOUSE—Catharine McKenna, 2d w'd, Patrick O'Connell, 2d ward, Gotleib Lessiger, 2d ward, John Raab, 3d ward, James D Hamilton, 3d w'd, Oscar Graff, 4th w'd, Max Hemback, 4th w'd, Johnstown borough; John Coad, Thos. Judge, Cambria borough; Mich'l Grady, Milville borough; Michael McCabe, East Conemaugh borough.

QUART—Cyrus Hart, 3d ward, Johnstown; Richard Tudor, west ward, Ebensburg.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1869. 3t.

TRIAL LIST.—List of Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held for Cambria county, commencing on Monday, March 1st, 1869.

FIRST WEEK.

Starrick .....vs. Hubert.
Garman .....vs. James et al.
McGonigle .....vs. Burk.
Same .....vs. Same.
Dougherty .....vs. Shoenberger's Exr.

SECOND WEEK.

Gillingham & Garrison vs Weakland & Thomas; Margaret Snyder vs Weakland & Thomas; John Snyder vs Weakland & Thomas; Frederick Snyder vs Weakland & Thomas; Leighty vs Stimer; Williams vs Stimer; Williams, guardian, vs Stimer; Devlin & McNeill vs Stimer; McCoy's Ex'r vs Litzinger; Fenlon vs Duncan Moore vs McCombie; Moore & Roberts vs McCombie; Rowley vs McHugh; McCormick vs Sanker et al; Pomroy vs Nagle; Pomroy vs Scanlan; Cooper vs Dunmire; Snyder vs Byrne, Trainer vs McCabe; Snyder vs Parke; Cooper vs Wike; Scott vs McGlade and Pa R R Co; Allison vs Myers et al; Farnsworth, for use, vs Wagner; Grue vs Barker.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 4, '69

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH.—This is to give notice that on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of AUGUSTINE D. CRISTE, of Munster, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any Debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy in Hollidaysburg before John Brotherline, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S Marshal, as Messenger.
W. F. BATHURST, Deputy. [feb 18. 4t.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH.—This is to give notice that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN M. KING, of Johnstown, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy in Hollidaysburg before John Brotherline, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
W. F. BATHURST, Deputy. [feb 18. 4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Mrs. Margaret McKenna, late of Loretto borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Administrator.
Loretto, Feb. 18, 1869 6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Jacob Bender, late of Carrolltown borough, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay

HENRY BYRNE,
MICH'L WEAKLAND, of Wm., } Ex'rs.
Carroll Twp., Feb. 12, 1869.-6t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or using a Note for Twenty-Eight Hundred Dollars, without interest, dated Dec. 30th, 1868, running ten months, and drawn by me in favor of Urbanus Riggle. Said Note was obtained through false representations, and I will not pay the same unless compelled to do so by legal process.

GEO. S. PERRY.
Osceola, Pa., Feb. 3, 1869. [feb.11.-3t.

SELECT SCHOOL.—The undersigned will open a Select School in Room No. 1, Ebensburg Union School House, on MONDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1869, for a session of two months.

TERMS—$1.50 per month of four weeks.

Feb. 11, 1869.-tf. GEO. W. COPE.

MULES AND OXEN FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale 14 MULES and 2 Yokes Oxen. The Mules are all young, large and unblemished.

M. M. ADAMS,
feb.4.-3t. Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the hotel of Lawrence Schroth, in the borough of Carrolltown, on SATURDAY THE 6TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate of which Mary Ann Buser, late of the borough of Carrolltown, died seized: A certain LOT OF GROUND situate in said borough of Carrolltown, county of Cambria, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Fronting five rods on Church street and extending back fourteen rods and eight feet to Middle alley, and known and numbered on the general

Pre-Historic Remains Found.

It is generally known in this country, and in scientific circles in Europe, that the gigantic undertaking of bridging the Mississippi River at this point has been already begun, and that for more than a year, when the state of the river would permit, the sound of the ponderous machinery has ceased not day nor night, but the work of excavation has been going on until the solid rock has been reached for the foundation of the piers upon the western shore. One of the piers is already above low-water mark—a triumph of mechanical skill. The blocks of stone of which it is built are as huge as those of the Pyramids, and yet, by the application of original principles of mechanical and engineering skill, these gigantic blocks are moved as easily as the common foundation stones of our dwellings. The outer pier is not yet begun, the excavations therefor not being quite completed. At this point the wonders begin, the end of which is not yet. What effect the discovery of this tunnel under the river may have upon the location of the bridge the board of engineers will soon determine. About 4½ P. M., yesterday the workmen engaged in blasting the rocks in the bottom of the excavation for the foundation of this pier discharged an extraordinary large blast of powder when, immediately after the report, a strange phenomenon presented itself. Instead of having the usual time for the smoke to clear away they saw it ascend rapidly in a column, as though issuing from the smokestack of one of our steamers. This soon cleared, and it was found that a steady amount of air with a strange damp odor was issuing from the cavernous excavation, showing that an opening had been made into some unknown subterranean passage. Upon descending to the bottom the usual mud and water has disappeared through a dark, deep opening in the rock about ten feet in diameter, made by the last discharge of powder. Ropes, ladders, and torches were immediately procured and careful explorations begun. We cannot now enter into detailed description, but having been invited to accompany the board of engineers with a delegation from the Academy of Science and Historical Society, we must reserve a full exposition of the wonderful discovery until we shall have made a more careful survey. Suffice it for the present to say it is certain that it passes entirely under the river to the Illinois shore, and whether it is wholly the work of some ancient race who once inhabited this land, whose interesting remains are strown so thickly up and down this great valley, or whether it is partly natural and partly artificial, remains to be seen. In any cast it is none the less stupendous. The main passage we should judge to be about twenty feet high by fifteen broad, and systematically arched overhead; part of the way by cutting through solid rock and part by substantial masonry. The bottom seemed to be much worn, as if by carriage wheels of some sort. There are many lateral passages, which, of course, we had no time to enter. These are about eight feet high and six feet wide. In the main passage we saw no tools or implements of workmanship, but on entering one of the latteral passages we soon emerged into a large chamber supported by leaning pillars of solid rock when the chamber was excavated. Around the walls of this chamber there were what seemed to be niches closed with closely-fitting slabs, each slab covered with inscriptions in Runic uniform characters, which to our eyes bore a marvellous resemblance to those upon the slab in the Mercantile Library, which was brought from the mines of Nineveh. Between the niches were projecting pilasters, with draped Assyrian or Egyptian heads, which presented a most impressive and awe-inspiring effect, as they were illuminated by the torch-light.—Those sweet, sad faces looked down upon us from the ancient ages, like the souls of the departed. One of the passages opening on the north side seemed to follow the course of the river, and it is believed extends to the great mound now being removed by the North Missouri Railroad, which was the theme of much interesting remark at the last meeting of the Historical Society.

To those who have not seen the mounds around St. Louis, it may be neccessary to say that the mound known as the Big Mound, is about one mile above the great bridge now being built. The mound known as Monk's Mound is on the other side of the river, and is but one of a continuous chain of mounds extending from the river to the bluffs, a distance of nine miles. It is conjectured that the tunnel under the river and the mounds are intimately connected, and there was in ancient days an opening through the mounds from this subteranean highway. Of course every scientific man is in a perfect fever of excitement at these grand discoveries which seem so full of promise to archæological and ethnological inquiries after truth. It will be remembered by our citizens that some few months since an examination of Monk's Mound was made under the auspices of some Eastern scientific society; and during the excavations there were frequent exhalations of disagreeable gases and odors. Yet we will not speculate, but wait in almost breathless suspense, for future development. As we turned from our hasty examination, passing through its pilastered hall above described, we observed a descending opening about seven feet high by three feet wide. Following this in its windings about fifty yards, we came to a flight of forty-one steps, ascending which, we found ourselves in another chamber of wonders—oval in shape, about seven feet long, twenty feet high, and three feet high. The walls of this last chamber were sculptured in magnificent basrelief and Runic inscriptions. Professor Baceldo, the learned Sanscrit of the university, who was with us, has taken upon himself the task of translating the inscriptions. Of the meaning of some of the words and the colossal sculptures, he also speaks very confidently.—One of the magnificent groups he is certain is intended to represent Ahashuerus crowning Queen Elizabeth. And another group of colossal figures representing captives following the car of a victorious conqueror are portraits of Luke, Deuteronomy and their friend going into captivity. This remarkable discovery, following so quickly the one at Rock Island, will awaken the intensest interest throughout the world. It is very desirable that the savans into whose hands the rich treasures of the Rock Island discovery has fallen will send representatives here, so that we can compare notes, for it is possible that both those wonders and those discovered here were the works of the same ancient people.—*St. Louis Republican.*

"PA, said a young hopeful the other day, didn't I hear you say you wanted to get a cider press?"

"Yes, my son; where can I get one?" asked the parent.

"Why you jest try Jake Stokes. By the way he hugged sister Sal the other night, out by the gate, I should think he might be about the thing you want."

Sal suddenly left to see to things in the kitchen, and the old gent recollected that he he had not "seen to the piece of fence that neighbor Jones' critters broke down t'other day."

A KENTUCKY farmer has a hen egg shaped like a dumb bell.

The Last Crowning Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

WANAMAKER AND BROWN

Clothing

6th & Market Sts

OAK HALL

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Samples sent by mail when written for.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S

PATENT MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE!

PRONOUNCED THE BEST EVER YET introduced in this County or State. Any person buying a family right can have their Bees transferred from an old box to a new one. In every instance in which this has been done the result has been entirely satisfactory, and the first take of honey has invariably paid all expenses, and frequently exceeded them. Proof of the superior merits of this invention will be found in the testimony of every man who has given it a trial, and among the number are the gentlemen named below, and their experience should induce every one interested in Bees to

BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!

Henry C. Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township, took 106 pounds of surplus honey from two hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound.

Adam Deitrich, of Carroll township, took from two hives 100 pounds of surplus honey.

James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive.

Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, obtained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one hive, worth not less than $21, and the right cost him only $5.

Peter Campbell from one hive obtained 36 pounds of surplus honey at one time.

☞ Quite a number of similar statements, authenticated by some of the best citizens of Cambria county, could be obtained in proof of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent Movable Comb Bee Hive.

Persons wishing to purchase family rights should call on or address

PETER CAMPBELL,
Nov. 5, 1868.-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

AND

CORSETS, CORSETS.

WM. T. HOPKINS, No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILA., Manufacturer of the celebrated "CHAMPION" HOOP SKIRTS for Ladies, Misses and Children—the largest assortment and best quality and styles in the American Market. Every lady should try them, as they recommend themselves by wearing longer, retaining their shape much better, being lighter and much more elastic than all others—WARRANTED in every respect, and sold at very low prices. Ask for HOPKINS' "CHAMPION" SKIRT.

Superior Hand-made Whale bone CORSETS in Fifteen different Grades, including the "Imperial" and THOMPSON & LANGDON'S "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS, ranging in prices from 81 Cents to $5 50; together with Jos Beckel's celebrated FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, superior shapes and quality, 10 different Grades, from $1,10 to $5,50. They are the finest and best goods for the prices ever imported. The Trade supplied with HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS at the Lowest Rates.

☞ Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition. [Nov.12. 4m.

New Firm---New Goods.

THE undersigned, having given his son, J. E. Shields, an interest in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of P. H. Shields & Co., and as we are determined to sell Goods cheap for cash, or exchange for grain, lumber or produce, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal patronage from a generous public.

Having determined to settle up my old books of thirty years standing, I now ask those indebted to me to come forward and make settlement on or before the 1st day of December, 1868. P. H. SHIELDS.
Loretto, Oct. 15, 1868.-tf.

W. F. ALTFATHER,

MANUFACTURER

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

PLUG AND FINE CUT

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes & Cigar Cases.

AT THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN,

MAIN STREET, - - - JOHNSTOWN.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,

From 30th day of January, 1868, to 20th day of January, 1869, inclusive.

DR. JOHN COX, TREASURER OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, CR.

1868		1868	
To amount of County Tax received from B McDermitt, late Treas'r,	$ 662 10	By amount paid Assessors,	$1,044 30
To amount of Poor Tax received from B. McDermitt, late Treas'r,	942 90	" " " Auditors—County and State accounts,	306 00
To amount of County Tax received from Collectors for 1868 and previous years,	20,196 08	By amount paid Bridges,	1,700 00
To amount of Poor Tax, do do. do.	9,370 05	" " " Commissioners— John Ferguson, $700 00	
" " Relief " 1865, do.	88 09	John A Kennedy, 594 00	
" " Military " 1868, do.	965 70	Maurice M'Namara, 85 00	
" " " County Tax on Seated and Unseated Lands for 1867 and previous years,	2,425 76	John Campbell, 670,00	2,049 00
To amount of Poor Tax, do. do. do.	1,088 90	By amount paid Commis'ers' Clerk,	425 00
" " Relief " 1865, do.	39 17	" " " Com'rs Council,	85 00
" " Road " 1867, do.	2,354 42	" " " Com'rs Sales,	10 00
" " School " " do.	3,323 02	" " " Constables,	849 29
" " Bounty " " do.	98,80	" " " Court Crier,	95 00
" " received from Miscellaneous Sources,	1,138 62	" " " Court House,	530 21
To amount received on Redemption of Lands,	549 06	" " " Crim Prosecut'ns,	1,649 84
To amount received on Commissioners' Sales,	562 00	" " " Elections,	1,641 21
To amount of Exonerations allowed Collectors on County Tax,	1,207 94	" " " Fox Scalps,	322 30
To amount of Commissions, do. do.	1,140 46	" " " Fuel,	145 00
" " " Exonerations allowed Collectors on Poor Tax,	577 11	" " " House of Refuge,	48 07
To amount of Commissions, do. do.	554 19	" " " Incidentals,	55 90
" " " Exonerations allowed Collectors on Relief Tax,	53 69	" " " Inquisitions,	248 08
To amount of Exonerations allowed Collectors on Military Tax,	250 00	" " " Jail and Jailor,	1,761 67
To amount of Commissions, do. do.	60 75	" " " Jurors Traverse,	2,583 33
		" " " " (Tales),	124 50
		" " " " (Grand),	751 47
		" " " Jury Commiss'rs, and Clerk,	63 62
		" " " Military,	509 92
		" " " Phono. Reporter,	295 00
		" " " Postage,	15 30
		" " " Poor House,	11,000 00
		" " " P. H. Directors,	300 00
		" " " Printing,	540 00
		" " " Probates,	141 03
		" " " Prothonotary and Clerk of Quarter Sessions,	1,151 40
		" " " Redem. of Lands,	327 98
		" " " Refunding,	158 54
		" " " Relief,	2 00
		" " " Road Damages,	861 00
		" " " Road and Bridge Views,	350 40
		" " " Stationery,	388 29
		" " " State Debt,—Deficiency,	3,100 31
		" " " Supervisors,	423 24
		" " " Teach's Institute,	49 90
		" " " Tipstaves,	73 12
		" " " Wild Cat Scalps,	19 80
		By Commissions to Collectors on County, Poor and Military Taxes,	1,755 40
		By Exonerations to Collectors on County, Poor and Relief Taxes,	2,088 67
		By 33 Deeds to County for Lands, at $3 37,	111 21
		By Advertising 46 tracts of Lands, at 50 cts,	23 00
		By Commission on $36,796 12 at 3½ per cent.,	1,287 86
		Balance in Treasurer's hands,	5,586 48
Total,	$47,648 74	Total,	$47,648 74

Amount Due Cambria County.

FROM JUDGMENTS.

Theo Barnett and R. B. Gageby,	No 10 Mar. T. 1865. E. D. Bal. of Debt, $99 59 Int to Jan 20, 1869, 3 54 Costs, 9 62½	$112 75½
John Sanders and Peter Sanders,	Judg't of Docket of H. Kinkead, Esq., Debt,	17 00
Total,		$129 75½

MISCELLANEOUS

R. P. Linton, late Sheriff, $17 67	
Same. Interest on same, 1 06	$18 73
B. M'Dermitt, late Treasurer,	1,267 07
Total,	$1 285 80

STATEMENT SHOWING LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE COUNTY.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS	
Outstanding orders,	$1,786 01	Amount Due from Judgments,	$129 75½
Amount Due Comr's. Campbell, $700 00		Amount Due from Miscellaneous,	1,285 80
Ferguson, 166 60		Amount Due from Collectors,	14 330 05
Kennedy, 194 60	1,060 60	Amount in Treasurer's hands,	5,586 48
Amount Due Sheriff,	113 35		
Bal. Road and School Taxes,	5 385 02		
Bal. in favor of County,	12,987 70½		
Total,	$21,332 08½	Total,	$21,332 08½

OUTSTANDING DEBTS

DUE FROM COLLECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1868 AND PREVIOUS YEARS:

		Co. Tax.	Poor.	State.	Relief.	Military.
1864.	Wm. McDermitt, Washington tp.,	$ 98 19				
1865.	Henry Lloyd, Susquehanna tp.,		24 21	86 51	49 41	
"	John Pringle, Wilmore bor.,	45 72	19 95	23 03	14 52	
1866.	A. Makin, Blacklick tp.,		6 59			
1867.	John Yahner, Carroll township,	126 15	65 80	57 72		
"	Baltzer Helfrick, Chest township,			2 16		20 27
"	Geo. W. Oatman, Ebensburg bor.,	54 69	16 66	70 15		26 81
"	W. W. Harris, Jackson township,		9 20	35 75		
"	David Tobin, Gallitzin township,	9 02	10	17 46		18 97
"	Robert Boyle, Millville bor.,	33 39	16 69			
"	John Porter, Susquehanna tp.	240 21	153 91	39 00		20
"	Jonas F. Goughnour, Taylor tp.,		39 55			
1868.	Joseph Hogue, Allegheny tp.,	429 12	208 53	45 03		
"	Amos Rowland, Blacklick tp.,	165 25	83 65	25 77		1 00
"	Ebenezer Williams, Cambria tp.,	430 62	288 43	56 01		
"	Joseph Gantner, Carroll township,	410 54	201 43	52 72		
"	Dominic Eager, Carrolltown bor.,	108 50	53 72	27 44		9 00
"	Anthony Anna, Chest township,	224 53	130 95	36 14		17 50
"	Francis Cooper, Chest Springs bor.,	86 88	56 59	27 84		1 00
"	Jeremiah Donahoe, Clearfield tp.,	336 73	169 07	52 11		22 50
"	Jacob Wertz, Conemaugh tp.,	38 54	23 96	10 35		3 50
"	Adam Byer, Croyle township,	50 22	63 51	33 90		
"	Geo. W. Oatman, Ebensburg bor.,	616 48	304 06	110 16		21 50
"	Jerome Dawson, Gallitzin tp.,	224 53	112 32	20 78		8 00
"	Timothy Hunt, Jackson tp.,	41 05	73 12	32 88		
"	Wm. Flattery, Johnstown bor.,	1,488 63	928 77	360 75		84 12
"	Geo. Elder, Loretto borough,	81 94	39 97	24 24		83
"	Robert Boyle, Millville bor.,	64 00	39 20			
"	Wm. B. Diver, Munster township,	180 31	105 90	21 83		10 50
"	Charles Helsel, Richland tp.,	701 48	356 18	43 97		14 00
"	James Gallaher, Summerhill tp.,	202 17	101 62	28 46		7 00
"	Jas. W. Condon, Summitville bor.,		5 19	12 80		
"	John Westover, Susquehanna tp.,	398 73	203 76	47 71		23 50
"	D. W. Angus, Taylor tp.,	289 53	146 79	63 48		
"	Joseph Criste, Washington tp.,	185 04	107 04	90 87		
"	Perry Troxell, White township.,	133 02	94 04	48 64		12 50
"	Joseph Miller, Wilmore bor.	126 33	61 22	15 50		5 50
"	Elias Crisman, Yoder township,		27 00	23 62		
Totals, - - - - - -		$7,621 64	4,657 06	1,686 77	63 93	300 65

AMOUNT of Road and School Taxes due the several Districts on Seated and Unseated Lands, for 1867 and previous years:

	Road Tax.	School.
Allegheny township,	$ 25 39	40 60
Blacklick do.	162 14	209 97
Cambria do.	54 12	62 52
Carroll do.	133 53	165 07
Chest do.	263 63	484 45
Clearfield do.	112 72	183 24
Conemaugh do.	49 82	65 80
Croyle do.	51 11	65 65
Ebensburg borough,		2 58
Gallitzin township,	28 46	30 00
Jackson do.	218 93	298 47
Munster do.	90	15 60
Richland do.	110 31	115 15
Summerhill do.	131 10	143 38
Summitville borough,		52
Susquehanna township,	87 46	158 69
Taylor do.	164 43	154 79
Washington do.	232 92	280 09
White do.	322 26	704 34
Wilmore borough,		4 00
Yoder township,	125 19	138 61
	$2,354 42	3,323 02

AMOUNT received from Miscellaneous Sources:

James Condron, for County Map,	$ 8 00
J. K. Hite, Jury fee, No. 4. Mar. Sessions, 1868.	4 00
D. T. Storm, late Commissioner,	20 90
Geo. C. K. Zahm, Com. vs. Hornick,	25 00
C. L. Pershing—Com. vs. Gageby,	65 00
John Campbell—Com. vs. Helsel,	20 00
F. P. Tierney, on Bond of Daniel & Jos. Walter,	24 90
Peter Mulvihill, on Bond of J. Keith, et. al.,	15 00
F. P. Tierney, on Judg't of County vs. J. Burgoon,	669 27
G. W. Easly, County vs. J. Hornick,	62 00
W. H. Sechler, in Nos. 17 & 18 Sept. Sessions, 1868,	100 00
Geo. C. K. Zahm, Cost and Jury Fees,	122 44
Cornelius Diver, Surplus on Stray Cow,	1 66
Geo. W. Oatman, Taxes Exonerated for 1868,	75
Total,	$1,138 62

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS, at Ebensburg, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN FERGUSON,
JOHN A. KENNEDY, } Commissioners.
MAURICE McNAMARA.

Attest—THOS J. GLASS. Clerk.

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of Cambria county, do respectfully report, that we have carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of Receipts and Expenditures of the said County Commissioners from the 30th day of Jan., 1868, to the 20th day of Jan., 1869, inclusive, and find them to be correct, as is also the foregoing Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of said County.

WITNESS OUR HANDS, at the Commissioner's Office, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869.

D. A. LUTHER,
E. D. EVANS, } Auditors.
JAMES NULL,

Attest—GEO. W. OATMAN, Clerk.

GEORGE W. OATMAN, Treasurer,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT, CAMBRIA CO.

DR.

1868. July 21st. To County Orders Nos. 405, 406 and 407 received Geo. C. K. Zahm, late Treasurer,	$300000	
March 4. To amt. rec'd from Wm. J. Buck as amt. overpaid on corn in 1866,	17 40	
April 13. To amt. rec'd from A. Kopelin as fine in Commonwealth vs.	25 00	
April 14. To amt. rec'd from J. S. Strayer, esq., as fine in Com. vs. John Quirk,	25 00	
July 9. To bal. of fines rec'd from George Orris,	50 00	
To County Orders issued during 1868,	900 00	
To bal. to close in favor of Treasurer,	67 78	
Total,		12184 78

CR.

1868. By amt. paid on indebtedness prior to 1868,		$ 1373 14
APPRAISERS—F. P. Tierney,	10 00	
James Myers,	5 90	
H. C Devine,	5 00	20 00
BEEF—J. Gutwalt, 485 lbs,	71 64	
L. Rodgers, 1374 "	190 81	
R. E. Jones, 365 "	27 30	
Thos Hoover 240 "	18 60	308 35
BLACKSMITHING—R. Singer,	1 65	
L. D. Cawser,	4 41	
S. J. Weakland,	4 45	9 91
BOOTS, SHOES—Gregg, Son & Co.	74 40	74 40
BUTTER—Bell O'Neil,	33 38	33 38
CLOTHING—Mills & Davis,	25 00	
John Dougherty,	20 00	
D. C. Morris,	5 00	50 00
CLOTHESLINE—W. A. B. Little, 200 ft. @ 3c. per foot.	6 00	6 00
CARDING—Yenner & Jones,	7 16	7 16
COAL—Charles Myers,	30 32	
Evan E. Evans,	74 74	
Daniel Parks,	3 00	108 86
COFFINS—Arthur Cullen,	6 25	
John Blough,	18 00	
David W. Jones,	30 50	54 75
CORONER'S INQUEST—J. A. Harrold,	45 80	45 80
CONSTABLE FEES—R. Ryckman,	74 50	
John Grosscup,	6 30	
A. B. Davis,	33 87	
George Varner,	10 40	
E. James,	17 90	
Joseph Daily,	21 00	
Isadore Lilly,	3 55	
Tate W. Allison,	7 75	
J. C. Riffle	25 75	
C. A. Dimond,	50	
Geo. Wissinger,	7 75	
Andrew Glass,	9 25	
C. Snyder,	2 00	
Patrick Markey,	8 25	
John A. Blair.	13 55	242 32
CO. ORDERS ON HAND,	1000 00	1000 00
FARMERS—J. W. M'Connell,	89 25	
Wm. J. Parish,	189 00	
Owen Lynch,	18 00	
David O'Harra,	100 00	
Chas. M'Dermitt	7 00	403 25
FARMING UTENSILS—Convery & Co., plough	10 00	10 00
FLOUR & GRAIN—A. M'Fadden & Co.,	285 71	
Samuel O'Harro,	75 56	
Kinport & Co.,	296 52	
Daniel O'Harro,	110 00	
Charles Bradley,	37 42	
Peter Piper,	40 75	
Beck & Shoemaker,	588 26	
T. G. Stewart & Co.,	76 77	
John W. Evans,	26 87	1537 86
FREIGHT—P. R. R. Co.,	163 82	163 82
GRAVES—David Davis,	3 00	3 00
GROCERIES—Geo. Gurley,	66 00	
Kinport & Co.,	207 25	
A. M'Fadden & Co.,	129 38	
W. T. Altfather	13 25	
J. & J. Kelly,	17 25	
R. H. Tudor,	40 63	
E. James,	6 24	
T. G. Stewart & Co.,	301 27	
M. L. Oatman,	256 16	1037 43
HARDWARE & TINWARE—Geo. Huntley,	89 66	89 66
INTEREST—J. W. M'Connell,	40	
R. Ryckman,	50	
Geo. Huntley,	3 10	
A. M'Fadden & Co.,	7 81	
Simon Fisher,	1 17	
B. M'Dermitt,	2 72	
Wm. J Parish,	2 82	
James J. Kaylor,	239 03	
Jennie M'Dermitt,	94	
Abel Lloyd,	6 16	
Chas. M'Coy,	18 00	
Bell O'Neil,	57	
Hugh M'Coy.	48	
H. A. Shoemaker,	3 31	
C. T. Roberts,	1 00	
R. S. Bunn,	2 65	
Lewis Rodgers,	95	
Rachael Burk,	2 19	293 79
INSURANCE—J. E. Roberts	44 27	44 27
JUSTICE FEES—P. F. Custer	2 00	
M. D. Wagner,	3 50	
Joseph Miller,	5 40	
Joseph W. Condon,	54	
E. J. Waters,	1 50	
George W. Oatman,	15 00	
John A. Kenedy,	1 25	
Jos. S. Strayer,	1 00	
Irvin Rutledge,	1 80	
Wm. Flattery,	15 75	46 94
LIME—Abel Lloyd,	315 40	315 40
LUMBER—Wm. Larrimer,	11 00	11 00
M'DERMITT, B. personal property by appraisement,	703 50	703 50
MERCHANDISE—H. A. Shoemaker,	457 53	
E. R. Dunegan,	325 71	
E. Roberts,	66 50	
Daniel Laughlin,	63 00	
Cyrus Hart,	42 00	
V. S. Barker,	23 73	978 47
PRINTING—James Swank,	3 00	
H. A. M'Pike,	4 50	7 50
PROVISIONS—John E. Davis, 20 bush. potatoes,	20 00	
Daniel O'Harro,	118 50	138 50
PORK—Dan'l Bradley, 343lbs	30 87	
Joseph Hogue, 220 "	22 00	
John Carney, 341 "	30 69	
Wm. Carney, 890 "	89 00	
Simon Fisher, 494 "	49 40	
Peter Parish, 516 "	51 60	
C. O'Niell, 490 "	49 00	322 56
PRUNING AND GRAFTING—John Reese,	27 60	27 60
REPAIRING—J. D. Parish,	20 20	
Henry Myers,	21 00	
Morgan Humphreys,	5 00	46 20
RELIEF OUT DOOR PAUPERS, Thomas Gallagher,	7 00	
John Dibert,	45 50	
Joseph Daily,	58 65	
Wm. Palmer,	20 50	
Jane Jones,	36 00	
John D. Thomas,	59 51	
Henry Walters,	232 71	
George Gurley,	26 37	
Edward Owens,	4 00	
Jerry Evans,	2 00	
Peter H. Berg.	8 25	
James Burtnett,	1 50	
Wm. M'Pherson,	336 08	
Barbara Bartman,	43 00	
Henry Arble,	20 00	
David Rees,	2 00	
Henry Byrne,	8 50	
Jane Goughan,	65 00	
Mary A. Morrison.	5 00	
Margaret M'Devitt,	10 00	
Peter Maltzie,	14 62	
Mary Gillespie,	10 00	
F. J. Parish,	115 00	
George Wehn,	65 15	
Isaac Wissinger,	30 00	
Israel Louder,	15 00	
Wm. Linton,	12 80	
Wm. Jones,	18 06	
Mrs. Munday,	9 00	
E. James,	26 00	
M. L. Stephens,	13 00	
Davis & Lewis,	26 00	
E R. Dunnegan,	54 00	1389 70
RELIEF O. D. P. M. D. A.—Dr. B. L. Yeagley,	58 75	
Dr. C. Emerson,	45 00	
Dr. D. W. Evans,	8 00	111 75
SADDLER—H. A. McCoy,	23 95	23 95
SALARIES—Geo. W. Oatman	100 00	
Dr. R. S. Bunn,	265 40	
G. C. K. Zahm, bal. due,	55 67	
B. McDermitt,	442 37	863 44
SEWING MACHINE—C. T. Roberts,	68 00	68 00
SHROUD—Joseph Miller,	1 75	1 75
SOAP—Rachel Owens, 50 gals.	12 50	12 50
SERVANTS—M. McCullough,	16 00	
Lavinia McDermitt,	86 50	
Jennie McDermitt,	25 50	
Matilda Durbin,	5 00	
Ann Holmes,	6 50	
Cecelia Todd,	46 00	185 50
STATIONERY—C. T. Roberts,	2 00	2 00
VEAL—G. C. K. Zahm, 91 lbs.	11 37	11 37
		12,184 78

OUTSTANDING ORDERS DUE BY POOR HOUSE.

For the years 1858,	$ 8 70	
1859,	6 50	
1860,	8 50	
1861,	48 28	
1862,	16 10	
1863,	285 70	
1864,	112 00	
1865,	1,912 71	
1866,	1,282 70	
1867,	1,631 65	
1868,	2,176 06	7,488 90
Total.		$7,488 90

NUMBER OF INMATES OF POOR HOUSE.

Number inmates January 1, 1868,	41
Number admitted during year,	49
Number bound out,	2
Number died,	4
Number discharged and absconded,	38
Number remaining,	46
Number sane,	34
Number insane,	12
Number meals given to travelers—4 regular boarders.	

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—

2 Wagons, 1 Sled, 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Grain Drill, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Harrow, 1 Cart, 3 Ploughs, 2 Grain Cradles, 1 Buggy, 4 sets Harness, 1 Sleigh.

PRODUCTS OF FARM.—

20 tons Hay, 200 bushels Oats, 21 bushels Buckwheat, 600 bushels Corn in ears, 5 bushels Onions, 6 bushels Cucumbers, 10 bushels Tomatoes, 5 bushels Beets, 60 bushels Apples, 1 bushel Small Onions, 600 heads Cabbage, 2,300 lbs. Beef, 2,000 lbs. Pork, 100 bushels Potatoes.

ARTICLES ON HAND.—

4,000 lbs. Beef, 5,000 lbs. Pork, 13 barrels Flour, 100 lbs. Candles, 300 lbs. Tallow, 400 lbs. Lard, 20 galls. Apple Butter, 50 head Cabbage, 150 bushels Potatoes, ½ bbl. Molasses, 100 pounds Butter.

ARTICLES MADE IN HOUSE.—

50 yards Linsey, 33 Shirts, 35 Sheets, 2 Blouses, 20 Woman's Dresses, 7 Skirts, 42 pair Socks, 34 Pillow Slips, 19 Chemise, 17 Aprons, 8 Sun Bonnets, 2 Hoods, 10 pair Woman's Stockings, 6 Pillows, 20 Bed Ticks, 25 Comforts, 4 Shrouds.

STOCK ON FARM.—

3 head Horses, 15 head Cattle, 43 head Sheep, 14 Hogs.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Cambria county, respectfully report that we have audited, settled, and adjusted the accounts of the Poor and House of Employment of said county with George W. Oatman, Treasurer thereof, according to law, and find a balance due the said Treasurer of Sixty-Seven Dollars and Seventy-Eight Cents.

Given under our hands this — day of January, 1869.

D. A. LUTHER,
E. D. EVANS,
JAMES NULL,
Auditors.

B. McDERMITT, STEWARD of the POOR and HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT, *in account with* DIRECTORS OF POOR CAMBRIA COUNTY.

1868.	DR.		
Feb. 14.	To cash recd. from John Evans for hides,	$	10 00
Feb. 24.	" from Joseph Dailey,		20 00
Mar. 5.	" from John Saunders, ox,		27 00
Mar. 5.	" one bay horse, sold,		130 00
April 6.	" M. M. M'Gonigle, Alleghany Poor House,		42 60
April 8.	" for one black horse and bay mare,		315 00
April 20.	" John Tierney, lime,		3 00
June 28.	" Henry Byrne, keeping B. Noel,		50 00
June 28.	" J. P. Allen,		22 85
July 14.	" for one bay horse,		175 00
July 27.	" 3 orders on salary,		250 00
Aug. 21.	" J. E. Evans, one pig,		2 50
Aug. 21.	" Wm. Clements, 2 pigs,		5 00
Sept. 5.	" John J. Evans, hides,		15 00
Sept. 28.	" Joseph Daily,		11 84
Sept. 28.	" order,		10 00
Dec. 28.	" order 360,		192 37
Total,			$1,282 16

1868.	CR.		
July 2.	By cash paid G. C. K. Zahm for 2 turkeys,	$	2 00
July 2.	" destitute man & woman,		2 00
July 2.	" 600 feet pine boards,		6 00
Feb. 26.	" expenses to Hollidaysbg, provisions,		2 00
Feb. 28.	" paper and envelopes,		80
Feb. 28.	" 2 loads shavings,		1 00
Mar. 14.	" Bell O'Niell, butter,		10 00
Mar. 24.	" Same,		5 00
Apl. 1.	" John E. Roberts,		16 50
Apl. 6.	" expenses to Gre